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From the account of the ſouthern voyages.

From Capt. Wallis's voyage.

THE Dolphin, ſoon after her arrival in the Downs [480.], was ordered to be fitted out as before, and the command was given to Capt. Samuel Wallis. The Swallow ſloop, mounting 14 guns, was commiſſioned to attend her, and the command given to Capt. Carteret. Among the ſtores taken on board by Capt. Wallis for this new voyage, were a bale of cork jackets, (an article that was found of infinite uſe in the former voyage), and 3000lb. of portable ſoup: the ſurgeon, alſo, purchaſed an extraordinary quantity of medicinal drugs, and the ſhips were crouded with proviſions for the crews, and goods of various kinds for preſents to the Indians.

On the 22d of Auguſt 1766, they failed from Plymouth ſound, accompanied by the Prince Frederick ſtoreſhip; but ſoon found that the Swallow was a very indifferent ſailer.

Nothing remarkable happened till the 20th of October, when, all the butter and cheeſe being expended, the Captain ordered the crews to be ſerved with oil, and once a fortnight to have muſtard and vinegar given them during the remainder of the voyage; by which precaution the fatal effects of the ſcurvy were in a great meaſure prevented.

On the 29th of October, in the night, they obſerved a globe of fire to the north-eaſt, which flew off in a direct

line to the ſouth-weſt, and in its paſſage illuminated the decks as if it had been noon-day.

From this time till the 16th of December they continued their courſe; when, entering the Streights' mouth, they all came to an anchor in a bay a little to the ſouthward of Cape Virgin Mary, where they were immediately accoſted by a whole troop of Patagonians, who made ſigns for them to come on ſhore.

The Captain, having made previous diſpoſitions for the ſecurity of his men in caſe of an attack, manned all the boats belonging to the three ſhips, and with a party of marines landed on the beach where thoſe giants had aſſembled.

The commanders of the three ſhips, and moſt of their officers, were of this party. On their leaping aſhore, the Indians ſeemed to welcome them: and, being by ſigns deſired to retreat, they all fell back, and made room for the marines to form. When they were drawn up, Capt. Wallis advanced, and by ſigns directed the Indians to ſeat themſelves in a ſemicircle; which they readily underſtood, and obeyed. He then diſtributed among them knives, ſciſſars, buttons, bead, combs, and particularly ribands, with which he complimented the women; who received them with a mixture of pleaſure and reſpect. He then gave them to underſtand, that he had ſtill more valuable articles to beſtow, and ſhewed them axes and bill-hooks; but, at the ſame time, pointed to ſome guanicoes and oſtriches, intimating that he expected ſome of thoſe in return. But they either did not, or would not, underſtand him; ſo that no traffick took place.

Each of theſe people, both men and women, had a horſe, with a decent ſaddle, ſtirrups, and bridle. The men, in general, wore each a wooden ſpur; but one of them had a large pair of Spaniſh ſpurs, braſs ſtirrups, and a Spaniſh ſcymetar. Their horſes were nimble and ſpirited, but ſmall in proportion to their riders, ſeemingly not above fourteen hands high. Their dogs, as well as horſes, appeared to be of a Spaniſh breed.

The Captain, having purpoſely provided himſelf with meaſuring-rods, found that the talleſt man among them meaſured only ſix feet ſeven inches high: ſeveral were within an inch or two as tall; but the ordinary ſize was from five feet ten inches to ſix feet.

It is pity that none of our voyagers thought of meaſuring the whole ſize of one of thoſe gigantic men. They tell us, indeed, that they are well made, that they are proportionably large, and that they are robuſt and boney; but they give us no criterion to judge of their bulk, nor one inſtance of their extraordinary ſtrength. As they are repreſented not only peaceable, but remarkably tractable, ſome trials might have been made of the weight they could have lifted, and how much they could exceed in that reſpect the ſtrongeſt man in the ſhips. This, in a great meaſure, would have determined the point, which is yet left doubtful by the different relations that are given by the different voyagers who have ſeen theſe people, no two of them agreeing in the ſame deſcription.

All agree, however, that their hair is black, and harſh like briſtles; that they are of a dark-copper colour, and that their features are rather handſome than ugly; that they clothe themſelves decently with the ſkins of guanicoes; that they paint themſelves variouſly; and there is reaſon to ſuſpect, that by that variety they diſtinguiſh their tribes. Thoſe ſeen by Com. Byron were painted round both eyes, no two of them alike; thoſe ſeen by Capt. Wallis had only a red circle round the left eye; and thoſe ſeen by Bougainville had no circle round the eyes, but had their cheeks painted red. This may account for the different reports of voyagers concerning their ſtature: it is not impoſſible, nay, it is very probable, that they may vary in this particular, according to their tribes; as is ſeen in the highlands of Scotland, where one clan of the Campbells is remarkably tall, and another of the Frafers remarkably ſhort. Were it not for ſome ſuch natural diſcrimination, there could not be ſo wide a difference in the deſcriptions of gentlemen, who, having no ends to ſerve either in falſifying one another's reports, or in impoſing upon the public, cannot be ſuppoſed to miſtake wilfully.

But to return: — One remarkable obſervation made by our voyagers muſt not be omitted; and that is, that though our people could diſtinguiſh but one word of *their* language, which the Engliſh pronounced *chevow*, and the French

ſhawe;

ſhawa; yet the Patagonians could repeat whole ſentences after our men, more diſtinctly than almoſt any European foreigner of what nation ſoever. This appears the more ſingular, as, among the iſlanders between the tropics, it was hardly poſſible to make them articulate any of our words. Sydney Parkinſon, in a ſpecimen he has given us, ſays, that though the Engliſh remained at Otaheite three months, the neareſt the natives could approach the ſound of *Cook* was *Toote*; *Banks*, *Opane*; *Solander*, *Tolano*; *Gore*, *Towara*; *Monkhouſe*, *Mutu*; and ſo of the reſt: whereas the Patagonians preſently got by heart this ſentence of invitation, *Come a-ſhore, Engliſhmen!* which they ſhewed they well underſtood, by repeating it afterwards whenever the ſhips came ſo near the ſhore as to be within call.

Another very remarkable particular is, that they had none of the characters of a ferocious people; there was no offenſive weapon among them, except the ſcymetar already mentioned. The men, indeed, had a kind of ſling, which they uſe in hunting, conſiſting of two round ſtones of about a pound weight each, connected together by a thong. Theſe ſtones were faſtened to the extremities of the thong; and, when they throw them, they hold one ſtone in the hand, and ſwung the other about the head. "They are ſo expert in the management of this double-headed ſhot," ſays the writer of the voyage, "that they will hit a mark *not bigger than a ſhilling* with *both theſe ſtones*, at the diſtance of fifteen yards;" but their method of availing themſelves of their dexterity againſt the guanico and oſtrich is, to ſling the ſtones ſo as to entangle their legs, by which means they are retarded in their flight, and eaſily overtaken. Bougainville ſpeaks of theſe ſlings as common among other Indian nations in South America; but we do not remember to have ſeen this aſſertion confirmed by any other voyager.

Theſe people certainly dreſs differently as well as paint differently; for the dreſs deſcribed by Bougainville is very unlike the dreſs of thoſe ſeen by the Engliſh voyagers.

While on ſhore, they ſaw the people eat ſome of their fleſh meat raw, particularly the paunch of an oſtrich, without any preparation or cleaning, other than turning it inſide out, and ſhaking it.

Capt. Wallis invited ſome of them on board his ſhip: but, among all the wonders that were ſhewn them, none ſeemed to attract their notice ſo much as the looking-glaſſes: they looked in the glaſſes and at each other; they laughed and gazed, and gazed again and laughed; in ſhort, there was no end to their merriment, when in poſſeſſion of this article of curioſity. They eat whatever was given them, but would drink nothing but water. In this they differ from all the tribes of Indians in North America, who are immoderately fond of ſpirituous liquors. They admired the European ſheep, hogs, and poultry; but did not ſeem over-deſirous of any thing they ſaw, except cloaths. When the marines were exerciſed to entertain them, they appeared diſconcerted; an old man among them made ſigns, by ſtriking his breaſt, and tumbling down, and lying as if he had been dead upon deck, that he knew the effect of their guns; and none of them ſeemed eaſy till the firing was over. When the Captain had ſatisfied his own curioſity, and, as he imagined, theirs, he gave them to underſtand, that he was going to ſail, and that they muſt depart; which they were very unwilling to do. Howevever, having given each of them a canvas bag, with ſome needles ready threaded, a knife, a pair of ſciſſars, a few beads, a comb, and a looking-glaſs, he diſmiſſed them, with great reluctance on their part, particularly on that of the old man, who by very ſignificant ſigns expreſſed his deſire to ſtay till ſunſet.

About noon they weighed anchor, and purſued their paſſage through the ſtreights. All this day the Indians kept in ſight, and diverted the voyagers with chaſing guanicoes on the hills; but, being eagerly purſued by the huntſmen, theſe creatures did not long remain in view.

Next day, being over-againſt the ſpot where Com. Byron held the converſation with the tall men, Capt. Wallis ordered the boats of the Swallow and ſtore-ſhip to ſtand in for the ſhore: they did ſo, and lay upon their oars, when many of thoſe whom they had ſeen the day before came up, and with voices united made the rocks ring with — *Engliſhmen, come on ſhore!* but as no new objects preſented themſelves, the officers in the boats threw ſome trinkets among them, and departed. Thoſe who had been on board before, as well as many others,

begged hard to be taken on board; but in vain.

On the 25th, being Chriſtmas-day, the ſhips anchored under Eliſabeth's Iſland, where the ſurgeon and ſome men landed, and brought great quantities of celery on board, which, being boiled with wheat and portable ſoup, made a wholeſome breakfaſt for the crews as long as it laſted.

On the 26th they anchored in Port Famine, of which Com. Byron has given a very flattering deſcription. Here they landed, and pitched their tents, put their ſick on ſhore, and erected a forge to repair the iron-work of the ſhips; ſet the coopers to work to ſeaſon and fit up the empty caſks; and ordered a mate and ten men to waſh and to fill them. They alſo ſent woodcrs to fell timber for Port Egmont; and, as no timber grows in the Falklands, Capt. Wallis cauſed ſome thouſands of young trees to be grubbed up with the roots, and packed on board the ſtore-ſhip as a preſent to the commanding officer. While all this was doing, the ſtore-ſhip was unladen; and, the Dolphin having taken twelve months ſalt proviſions on board, and the Swallow ten, two ſick ſeamen from the Dolphin were added to the complement of the ſtore-ſhip, and ſhe was ordered to touch at Port Egmont in her way home.

On the 17th of January ſhe took her departure; and on the 19th the Dolphin and Swallow purſued their voyage.

On the 22d, Cape Gallant and Cape Holland being nearly in one, they met with an uncommon tide, that rendered it impoſſible to keep the ſhips heads ſteady to any point.

On the 23d they anchored in a bay juſt under Cape Gallant, the moſt commodious harbour for ſhipping of any they had yet ſeen in the ſtreights. Here they caught no fiſh, but killed an incredible number of wild-ducks, which ſupplied the crews in their ſtead. Before they departed, the maſter of the Swallow, having aſcended one of the higheſt rocks on the ſhore, erected a monument, and on it placed a bottle, in which was incloſed a new ſhilling, and a label with the ſhip's name, and date of the year; a memorial which poſſibly may remain there as long as the world endures.

They were now arrived at the dreary and turbulent part of the ſtreights, where rock was heaped upon rock, and crag upon crag, and where the ſea ſeemed to contend with the land to cover the deformities of Nature under her billows.

On the 29th, a party of Indians having been obſerved advancing, and laughing very loud, a party from the ſhips went to meet them, and ſhook hands with them; but they ſtunk ſo abominably, having rotten fleſh about them, which they eat raw, that the men were not overfond of their ſalute. They were, however, very friendly, and very willing to become acquainted. They were of middling ſtature, ſhivered with cold though in the height of ſummer, and, to all human appearance, were the moſt deplorable race of men exiſting in the univerſe. Yet they ſeemed by no means diſcontented: for when they were admitted on board, the ſight of thoſe conveniencies with which the Europeans abounded, produced in them neither joy nor grief; they beheld every thing they ſaw with a kind of ſtupid indifference; and, when they quitted the ſhips, in which there were many articles of European jewellery likely enough to excite curioſity, and to gratify it, yet they paddled away without ever caſting their eyes behind them. What moſt aſtoniſhed them was the looking-glaſſes: they looked before and behind them; and when they laughed, ſeeing their reflected images laugh, after they had recovered from their firſt ſurpriſe, they became, like the Patagonians, immoderately merry.

Having aſſembled, to the number of forty, on ſhore, they made a fire; and Capt. Wallis, with ſome officers, paid them a viſit. They ſaw them devour their fleſh-meat in a beaſtly manner without dreſſing, and living fiſh without opening or cleanſing. They, notwithſtanding, diſcovered much affection for their children, and were very careful to preſerve the chaſtity of their women; they ſuffered none of them to come aboard, though they would have been in no danger from the meaneſt ſailor. The Captain diſtributed ſome trifles among them, which they received as children do play-things; they looked at them awhile, and threw them by. They were, however, ſenſible of the benefit of cloaths, and would fain have parted with their arms, which was the only thing they had of any value, in exchange for jackets, trowſers, and ſhoes. They offered ſome mundic,

mundic, which they made ſigns they gathered from the mountains, where it is probable there may be mines of value. They were the ſame kind of people that were ſeen by Byron and Bougainville. Their arms were bows, with arrows and javelins headed with flint, in the uſe of which they were very expert.

Their manner of kindling their fires was very different from that of the iſlanders between the tropics; for, inſtead of friction by wood, they ſtruck a flint againſt a piece of mundic, and by holding dry moſs, or ſome other combuſtible, underneath, they caught the ſparks. This done, by waving briſkly about in the air whatever was thus ignited, a flame was preſently produced; and having everywhere plenty of wood, their fires were ſoon kindled, and caſt a great heat. Their huts are generally formed under the ſhelter of hills, in thickets, or in caverns, and near ſome river or running ſtream. As they drink nothing but water, they are careful to be well ſupplied with that element.

It is not eaſy to conceive by what contrivance they are enabled to point their arrows and javelins, the ſtones of which the heads of them are compoſed, being cut with ſufficient ſkill.

Bougainville, who had ſeveral interviews with theſe people, gives them the name of *Pecherais*, from their often repeating that word. He thinks they are ſuperſtitious; that they believe in evil genii; and that they have impoſtors among them, who pretend to influence thoſe ſpirits, and who practiſe both as prieſts and phyſicians. He grounds his opinion on the following incident: Being detained in Port-Gallant bay by contrary winds and tempeſtuous weather, ſome of theſe *Pecherais*, with whom his people had condeſcended to form an acquaintance on ſhore, had dreſſed themſelves to return the viſit: and when they came on board, it was obſerved, that they had new-painted their faces and arms, and that the ſkins with which they were cloathed were of the better ſort. Having been made to eat and to drink, and preſented with ſome trifling toys, they began to ſing and to dance, and to ſhew more expreſſive tokens of mirth than the Frenchmen expected from ſavages, whoſe ordinary deportment is generally grave.

Their joy, however, was but of ſhort duration. A lad, about twelve years of age, the only one among them whoſe comelineſs attracted their attention, was all at once ſeized with a ſpitting of blood, attended with violent convulſions. The unhappy youth had been on board the Etoile, where, among other things, they had given him ſome bits of glaſs and cryſtal, not ſuſpecting the conſequence. The ſavages have a cuſtom of ſtuffing pieces of talc into their throat and noſtrils, probably as a charm againſt ſome malignancy which they may be taught from their infancy to dread. The boy had certainly applied the pieces of glaſs to this uſe, and had ſuffered ſome bits of it to paſs down his throat; for his mouth and palate were cut in ſeveral places, and the blood came from his mouth very freely. This accident filled the *Pecherais* with conſternation and miſtruſt. They certainly ſuſpected foul play, and ſent inſtantly for their conjurer to come to the child's relief. The firſt thing he did was to ſtrip him of a jacket that had been given him, and to return it to the Frenchmen who ſtood by: but they refuſing it, he threw it at their feet; which one of the *Pecherais* obſerving, who, as Bougainville remarks, loved jackets more than he feared inchantments, made free to take it up.

The conjurer then placed the patient flat upon his back, and, kneeling down before him, with his head and hands moulded his belly with all his might, making at the ſame time a hideous noiſe without articulating a ſingle word. Every now and then he lifted himſelf up, and, ſeeming as if he graſped the evil ſpirit in his double fiſt, he ſuddenly opened his hands, and with a blaſt from his mouth diſcharged him in the air. During theſe rites, an old woman, all bathed in tears, came and howled in the poor child's ear, who appeared to ſuffer more from the remedy than from the diſorder. The conjurer at length gave him ſome reſpite, in order to go for his conjuring-dreſs. It was not long, however, before he returned, with his hair powdered, and his head dreſſed out with two white wings like thoſe on Mercury's cap, when he again went to work with more confidence, but no better ſucceſs, than before; and the child ſeeming to grow worſe, the French chaplain ſnatched an opportunity ſlily to baptize him.

In the mean time, Bougainville, being made acquainted with what had happened, took his ſurgeon-major along with him, and went aſhore. They ordered the

the child ſome milk and gruel, which the ſurgeon had brought from the ſhip; but it was with difficulty that the old wizard would ſuffer the child to taſte any of it. By this time another conjurer had joined the firſt, and they both renewed the tortures which had before been practiſed upon the patient, with ſome additional incantations, the meaning of which the Frenchmen did not comprehend; but all without effect. The grief of the parents, their tears, lamentations, and howlings, were infallible indications of their exquiſite feelings on this mournful occaſion; and there is reaſon to believe, from the affecting behaviour of theſe ſimple people, that they are not ſo deſtitute of the tender paſſions as voyagers are apt to repreſent them. As night came on, Bougainville and the ſurgeon returned on board.

About two next morning the moſt horrible yellings were heard from the ſhore; and at day-break, though the weather was as tempeſtuous as can be conceived, the ſavages all fled away as from a place polluted by death; and as from a people whoſe malignant eyes they might probably be taught to believe could infect them with diſeaſes, and by witchcraft deſtroy them all.

Bougainville takes notice, that one of the conjurers ſuffered his ſurgeon juſt to peep into his bag, in which was contained his cap and feather, ſome white powder, and the implements of his art; but that the inſtant the wizard opened it, he cloſed it again, not being willing to ſuffer him too nearly to examine the contents.—— To return to our voyagers:

On the 4th of February, Captain Wallis, after cauſing Jerome's bay to be ſounded, went himſelf and examined Batchelor's river, where paſſing the bar, he beheld on the weſt ſide a cataract of a moſt aſtoniſhing appearance, precipitated from mountains of a ſtupendous height, rolling over rocks for a conſiderable deſcent, and then tumbling all at once with a perpendicular fall many hundred yards.

Contrary winds detained the ſhips in York road till the 17th, when the Dolphin, attempting to ſail, was precipitated by the currents ſo near the cliffs, that the crew had abandoned themſelves to deſpair, their utmoſt efforts by towing and working the ſhip proving ineffectual, till opening St David's ſound, another current came ruſhing in upon them, and drove them to the middle of the channel the very moment they expected to be daſhed in a thouſand pieces. The Swallow, being on the oppoſite ſhore, knew nothing of the Dolphin's danger till it was paſt: and ſcarcely was one diſaſter eſcaped, when another equally terrifying ſucceeded; for on the 20th a hurricane came on, which blew with ſuch violence, that, though appriſed of its approach, and every precaution had been taken to ſteady the ſhip, the ſea broke from the forecaſtle in upon the quarter-deck, and ſpread a general conſternation throughout the crew.

Next day, when the ſtorm abated, the Captain ſent out his boat to know how it had fared with the Swallow: when the boat returned, the officer on board reported, that the Swallow being in the lee had ſcarce felt the ſtorm; but that ſhe had well nigh been caſt away by the currents, and that ſhe ſteered ſo badly, that ſhe could be of very little uſe in the proſecution of the voyage; and therefore Capt. Carteret was deſirous of knowing what was beſt to be done for the ſervice in ſo critical a ſituation. He was told, that as the Lords of the Admiralty had ordered the Swallow to continue the expedition, Capt. Wallis had no authority to diſpenſe with her attendance; and that, as long as ſhe could ſwim, ſhe muſt accompany the Dolphin, who would give her every poſſible aſſiſtance.

With this meſſage the Swallow was forced to comply; and though the proſpect from the mountains of deſolation that appear above the clouds in this horrible region, was the moſt unpromiſing that ever was beheld, and the perils that every where ſurrounded her ſuch as no man on board ever thought to eſcape, yet Capt. Carteret determined to obey the orders of his ſuperiors, or periſh in the attempt.

At this time the Dolphin was at anchor in Butler's bay, and the Swallow in Iſland bay, at two leagues diſtance on the oppoſite ſide. Here they remained eight days, and employed the men in catching fiſh, and repairing the rigging, and in recovering by exerciſe the uſe of their limbs, which had been nummed by the intenſe cold, and by too long confinement under hatches during the perpetual tempeſts that had rendered ſtanding on the decks utterly impracticable.

On the 1ſt of March the Swallow ventured to ſail, and the ſame day the Dolphin followed. Next day they were both in

in danger of ſhipwreck: but on the 3d and 4th their deliverance was miraculous; for the blaſts that ſucceeded each other almoſt inceſſantly, brought ſuch ſheets of water from the ocean, that one ſhip thought it impoſſible for the other to ride out the ſtorm; and it was four days before a boat could paſs to learn each others fate. The ſufferings of the ſailors during this dreadful interval were almoſt incredible: the crews of both ſhips were three days and as many nights upon deck, the weather intenſely cold, and their cloaths never dry; yet not a man fell ſick, being afterwards comfortably ſupplied with warm jackets, which the Commodore cauſed to be made of woollen cloth, and of which every man on board both ſhips, the officers themſelves not excepted, had one.

Happy it was that the Swallow, ſoon after the ſtorm ſubſided, diſcovered one of the fineſt harbours in the ſtreights; which, on account of the fortunate diſcovery, was called *Swallow Harbour*.

In this harbour both ſhips refitted and refreſhed; and on the 16th they weighed to purſue their voyage; but on the 18th were forced to moor their ſhips in a bay near Cape Upright. Here they received a viſit from ſome natives, who ſeemed, if poſſible, a more miſerable race of wretches than any they had yet ſeen. They were of a low ſtature, ſtunk abominably, lived upon rotten ſeals fleſh, and devoured whatever proviſions they caught raw. A fiſh, given to one of them by a ſailor, the ſavage ſnapt by the gills, and devoured it, as a ſhark does a dolphin, bones, intrails, and all. Their arms were pointed with bone, and their canoes the worſt conſtructed of any ſeen during the whole voyage. Their cloathing was a ſeal-ſkin thrown lightly over them, and, when imbarked, they rowed naked. They had all ſore eyes; one of them had a kind of an iron chiſſel, which was probably the gift of ſome European adventurer; the others were armed with bows and javelins. About thirty ſailors, having choſen to ſleep on ſhore, were ſurpriſed in the night by a company of theſe ſavages, who came to pilfer their boats; but, being oppoſed, they fled precipitately, and took ſhelter in their canoes, where they armed, and ſtood on the defenſive; but no violence being offered, and ſome few baubles preſented to them, a perfect reconciliation was ſoon eſtabliſhed, and they continued friends while the ſhips remained. It ſhould ſeem, that in the neighbourhood of Cape Upright the ſavages are more numerous than in any other part of the ſtreights, as, during the ſtormy weather, while the ſhips lay windbound, they were every day viſited by troops of them, to whom the Captains gave toys, and to ſome hatchets and knives, in exchange for birds called *Race-horſes*. Here a remarkable incident happended, which marked the character of theſe Indians; for, while ſome of the men were on board, the ſhip's boat had occaſion to row to ſhore, and there being ſome women gathering muſcles on the beach, the Indians took the alarm, jumped ſuddenly into their canoes, and with loud vociferation purſued the boat, and neared it at a great rate. To calm their apprehenſions, and to learn the cauſe of their diſtreſs, the boat's crew lay upon their oars, to let them come up; but, without ſtopping to parley, they continued their route, alarmed their women; who haſtily fled, and were followed by the men, after landing, and hauling their canoes ſafe upon the beach. Perhaps this incident does not mark their jealouſy ſo much as their timidity: they might fear being deprived of their women, though under no concern about their chaſtity; as they might dread the loſs of their children, without being at all apprehenſive of their future proſtitution.

In this tedious buſineſs of anchoring and weighing, they continued employed till Friday the 10th of April, when with an eaſy breeze both ſhips ſet ſail for the ſtreights mouth; but the Swallow, being a bad ſailer, loſt ſight of the Dolphin in the night of the 12th, and never ſaw her afterwards till her return to England. The Dolphin cleared the ſtreights on the morning of the 12th, and entered the Pacific ocean after a paſſage of near four months.

Before we proceed, we cannot help remarking how different, in point of time, the navigation of the ſtreights has been performed by thoſe who have paſſed them; a difference the more ſtriking, as thoſe who went firſt, without the aſſiſtance of charts, or the knowledge of any bays or harbours, were the navigators who paſſed them ſooneſt.

Magellan, the firſt diſcoverer, paſſed them in twenty days; ſix of which were taken up in purſuit of a miſſing ſhip, which, after all, deſerted, and returned

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to Europe. In this attempt, he very wiſely made choice of November, when the nights in that latitude were only five hours long.

Drake, who ſucceeded Magellan, was only ſixteen days * in paſſing from the eaſtermoſt cape at the entrance of the ſtreights, to the weſtermoſt iſlands that ſtand as bulwarks to defend the ſtreights from the inundation of the great Pacific ſea. He paſſed Cape Virgin on the 17th of October, and entered the Southern ocean on the 2d of September.

Garcia de Loaiſa, who entered them about the time of the autumnal equinox, when the tempeſtuous weather in high latitudes rages with the moſt violence, was fifty days in paſſing from Cape Virgin on the eaſt, to Cape Deſire on the weſt †, being 110 leagues, into which ſpace the tide from the Atlantic, meeting the tide from the Pacific about the middle, cauſes ſo violent a current at ſome ſeaſons, as is hardly to be ſtemmed by ſhips in full ſail.

Nuno da Silva was only fourteen days in paſſing theſe ſtreights. He paſſed Cape Virgin on the 24th of Auguſt, and cleared Cape Deſire on the 6th of September, without meeting the leaſt impediment either from the currents or the weather.

Cavendiſh entered them on the 7th of January, and cleared them on the 24th of February.

Sir Richard Hawkins made good his paſſage in fourteen days, though four days of that time were employed in repairing his ſhip, and in taking in wood and water. He made Cape Virgin on the 10th of February, and on the 24th doubled Cape Deſire.

Spilberg entered the ſtreights on the 2d of April, and on the 6th of May cleared them.

Sir John Narborough entered them on the 22d of October, and on the 14th of November had ſight of the South ſea.

Gouin, a Frenchman, attempted the paſſage in the depth of winter; but miſcarried; or, at leaſt, did not accompliſh it till the middle of ſummer.

Clipperton attempted the ſame thing. He entered the ſtreights on the 31ſt of May, correſponding to the 1ſt of our December, and on the 18th of Auguſt arrived in the South ſea, after ſuffering incredible hardſhips.

Com. Byron entered the ſtreights on the 21ſt of December, and cleared them on the 9th of April, having eſcaped many dangers, and ſurmounted many difficulties.

Capt. Wallis laboured inceſſantly from the 17th of December till the 10th of April, in making his paſſage; and at laſt, after effecting it, loſt ſight of his companion, Capt. Carteret, whom he never again ſaw till their arrival in England.—— But, to proceed: [*To be continued.*]

* Lopez Vaz, who wrote an account of Drake's voyage, ſays, he was only twelve days in paſſing the ſtreights.

† *Cape Deſire* on the weſt, and *Port Deſire* on the eaſt, are not to be confounded, being many hundred miles aſunder.

Mr URBAN, *October* 1773.

AS the ſhips are now ſaid to be returned from their diſcoveries in the Northern regions, let me intreat you to inſert in your Magazine, the following relation from Paul Egede's account of Greenland.

"July 6th, a moſt hideous ſea-monſter was ſeen, which reared itſelf ſo high above the water, that its head overtopped our main-ſail. It had a long pointed noſe, out of which it ſpouted like a whale. Inſtead of fins it had great broad flaps like wings. Its body ſeemed to be grown over with ſhell-work, and its ſkin very rugged and uneven. It was ſhaped like a ſerpent behind; and when it dived into the water again, it plunged itſelf backwards, and raiſed its tail above the water a whole ſhip-length from its body. Our eye could rate the meaſure of its body to be no leſs than the bulk of our ſhip in thickneſs, and in length three or four times as long."

The opinion of gentlemen who have traverſed theſe ſeas, concerning the exiſtence of ſuch monſters, will, no doubt be acceptable to the public, and particularly to, &c. Y. D.

INSCRIPTION.

ON an oval tablet on the front of the ſarcophagus of General Wolfe's monument in Weſtminſter abbey, juſt opened, is the following inſcription:

"To the memory of JAMES WOLFE, Eſq; Major-General and Commander in Chief of the Britiſh land-forces on an expedition at QUEBEC, who, ſurmounting by ability and valour all obſtacles of art and nature, was ſlain, in the moment of victory, at the head of his conquering troops, on the 13th of September 1759; the King and the Parliament of Great Britain dedicate this monument."

The

The History of Europe, continued. [465.]

Affairs of Poland continued.

The manifeſto preſented by the partitioning powers, produced in about a month [Oct. 17.], a counter declaration from the King, and his reduced ſenate at Warſaw. In this declaration a ſpirit appears, which could ſcarcely be expected in their forlorn circumſtances. After expatiating pathetically upon the five years of ſcourge and deſolation which have ruined the country, whoſe miſeries aroſe in proportion to the interpoſition of foreign courts, the number of their troops, and the length of time which they were in it, every argument is made uſe of in oppoſition to the preſent meaſures, which reaſon and juſtice can urge, againſt force and injuſtice. The rights of the republic are reſted upon long and uninterrupted poſſeſſion, avowed and maintained by the moſt ſolemn treaties, and guarantied by the greateſt powers in Europe; all of which are particularly pointed out. The queſtion is then put, what titles the three powers can oppoſe to rights ſo long eſtabliſhed, and fixed upon ſuch authentic and ſolid foundations? If they are titles dug out of the obſcurity of ancient times, thoſe times of ſudden and momentary revolutions, which erected and deſtroyed, ceded and reſtored ſtates, in a few months or years; ſuch titles, if admitted, would reunite to Poland many provinces which formerly belonged to her, but which have been for many years occupied by the very powers who now make theſe pretenſions: and that as it is undeniable, that all tranſactions whatever, are annihilated by ſubſequent ſtipulations; and as all the later ſtipulations between Poland and her neighbours, oppoſe directly the partition they now would make, it follows, that the titles on which that partition is founded, cannot be admitted, without undermining the rights of every ſtate, and ſhaking every throne from its foundation.

It concludes with a declaration in the King's name, that the conduct of the three courts is unjuſt, violent, and contrary to his lawful rights: he appeals to the treaties, and to the powers who are guarantees of the kingdom; he finally appeals to the Almighty, at whoſe feet he lays his rights, and puts his cauſe into his hands; and, laſtly, proteſts ſolemnly, and before the whole univerſe, againſt every ſtep taken, or to be taken, towards the diſmembering of Poland. This declaration and proteſt was ſigned by the great chancellors of Poland and Lithuania.

The foregoing piece did not fail to excite the higheſt indignation in the partitioning powers. It is probable they did not imagine that the King and the ſenate, when they had properly conſidered, as the King of Pruſſia emphatically expreſſes it, "the *circumſtances* attending their demands," would have ventured upon an appeal to reaſon, juſtice, mankind, and the Almighty. As the court of Vienna had ſeemed to act only a ſecondary part in the firſt tranſaction, it was now thought proper that it ſhould take the lead upon the preſent occaſion. The Imperial miniſter accordingly preſented a declaration, Dec. 4. in which the Empreſs-Queen expreſſes the moſt unſpeakable aſtoniſhment, at the little impreſſion made upon the King of Poland by the former manifeſto, which was intended to accelerate a definite arrangement between the republic and the three neighbouring powers, touching the pretenſions formed by them on Poland; pretenſions which the eſſential intereſts of their crowns will not permit them to expoſe to the hazard of future contingencies; that the juſtice and dignity of the three courts preſcribe bounds to their *moderation*; a truth which is ſtrongly recommended to the attention of his Poliſh Majeſty, and which can neither eſcape his diſcernment, nor be indifferent to his heart, if the cries of his people have any influence there. It is therefore hoped that he will not expoſe his kingdom to events, which muſt be the conſequences of his delay to aſſemble a diet, and enter on a negotiation, which alone can ſave his country, and reſtore vigour to the conſtitution of the republic, which has received ſo many, and ſo dangerous ſhocks.

Such was the language held to a once free and great ſtate, and the treatment to which it was obliged to ſubmit. Unhappy that country indeed, whoſe active principle is become weak, and which is lulled into ſecurity, from a vain dependence on the luſtre of its former actions. Its being harmleſs, inoffenſive, and even uſeful to its ambitious neighbours, will be a poor plea in its favour.

Nothing leſs than the deſperate ſtate of public affairs, and the hopes that ariſe from the ſmalleſt delay, to thoſe who are in the utmoſt extremity of diſtreſs, could have excuſed the effect which theſe me-

naces produced in the court of Warſaw. What would be the height of raſhneſs, in certain caſes, becomes prudence in others, even among common men; and there are ſituations, in which dignity is, perhaps, the only thing left, that is worth a king's remembrance. Little was now to be hoped for, either from the lenity or the juſtice of the confederate powers; and the eagerneſs they ſhewed, to obtain ſome appearance of a legal ſanction to their uſurpations from the ſuffrages of a diet, would have warranted a conſiderable degree of perſeverance in refuſing to comply with their demands; but it would ſeem, as if the inſolent ménaces, and haughty tone of their arbitrary mandates, would have excuſed, if not juſtified, the moſt inflexible obſtinacy in ſuch a refuſal. The unfortunate king and his council were, however, ſingle and alone, ſurrounded by their enemies, and abandoned by all the reſt of mankind: the reſolution muſt be firmly braced indeed, which will not ſink in ſuch a ſituation.

An anſwer was accordingly returned in a few days, [Dec. 14.], in which the King declares, that with a view of taking away all pretext of aggravating the evils which afflict Poland, and under the hopes, that this mark of regard will operate on the generoſity of the three powers, ſo as to induce them to put a ſpeedy end to the preſent troubles, in a manner the moſt equitable and advantageous to the republic, he will comply, as far as it is in his power, with their deſires reſpecting the convocation of a diet: That in conſequence thereof, he had iſſued circular letters for the convocation of a full council of the ſenate, which muſt indiſpenſably precede the ſummoning of a diet; and had fixed their meeting to the 8th of the enſuing February; a term which leaves no more than the time abſolutely neceſſary for the arrival of the diſtant ſenators.

During theſe tranſactions, the Poles ſuffered more than the miſeries of war or of conqueſt. In theſe caſes, upon the taking of a town, or the ſubjection of a province, it is uſual among civilized nations, to afford protection and full ſecurity to the inhabitants during the continuance of the war; and though they are not to hold any correſpondence, or enter into any engagements to the prejudice of the conqueror, it is neither expected or propoſed, that they ſhould renounce their former allegiance, until their original government diſcharge them from it upon a peace, by a ceſſion of its rights: even in thoſe circumſtances, ſuch as do not chuſe to live under a new government, are allowed a reaſonable time to diſpoſe of their lands and effects, and to depart in all ſafety. It muſt generally happen, that ſome of thoſe who have the principal poſſeſſions in the country, are in arms againſt the enemy, and continue ſo to the end of the war; and from their knowledge of the country, and intereſt in it, are more troubleſome and dangerous to the conquerors than any others. Their eſtates are accordingly ſequeſtered during the war, and are liable to heavy contributions, and perhaps to plunder; but they are never conſidered as forfeitures, nor are their owners ſuppoſed guilty of treaſon, for doing their duty in the ſervice of their country. Upon the return of peace, they are allowed an equitable option, either to keep their lands, and ſubmit to the government of the conqueror, or to diſpoſe of them, and follow the fortunes of their ancient lords; the rights of individuals being ſtill ſo far reſpected, as to conſider each man a free agent, in the alternative of ſubmitting to a new government, previous to the utter diſſolution of the old; and without ſuch ſubmiſſion or acknowledgement, no act of his is conſidered as treaſon. Conquerors have alſo found it their intereſt, to indulge the new ſubjects, under the mark of tenderneſs and equity, with the preſervation of ſuch of their ancient laws and cuſtoms, as do not ſeem inconſiſtent with the ſafety of the ſtate; the utility of this practice being in itſelf ſo evident, and ſo fully confirmed by experience, that it is in general received as an eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of policy.

In Poland, however, all the barriers that have been erected in the various hiſtory of mankind, to protect individuals, or to alleviate the calamities to which they are liable, in thoſe wars that too frequently ariſe, from the rage, the folly, or the ambition of their rulers, have been torn up, and totally overthrown. No formal diſſolution has taken place of the government of that country, nor is any ſuch deſign acknowledged. No war ſubſiſts between the republic and any of the partitioning powers; nor has ſhe ceded any of her territories, nor made a renunciation of

any

any of her rights to them. In this ſituation of things, great provinces are ſeized, without any natural or hereditary claim to the ſubmiſſion of the people being ſo much as pretended; but, on the contrary, they are rather repreſented as equivalents for ſome other claims with which they are not acquainted, and for ſome other people and provinces for whom they are not anſwerable. The people, who are no judges of claims of this nature, and have not power to decide on them if they were, muſt naturally leave them to the diſcuſſion of the governments on both ſides, and patiently await their determination: and ſhould be conſidered in the intermediate time, merely, as paſſive neutrals, that in this uncertain ſtate of ſovereignty muſt ſubmit to the ordinances of thoſe in preſent poſſeſſion, without doing any thing that might incur the immediate reſentment of power on the one hand, or the legal puniſhments of their natural government on the other.

No ſuch attention was now to be paid, either to the laws of nations, or to the rights of individuals. The inhabitants, without being abſolved from their natural government, or having any ſecurity againſt her indignation, if ſhe was enabled to ſhew it, are compelled, under pain of confiſcation, and all the other penalties that power can inflict, to renounce their natural allegiance, break their former oaths, and take new ones at a ſhort warning to ſtrangers. The unhappy nobility, who are the lords of the ſoil, are at the ſame time diſperſed throughout Europe, having fled for refuge to different countries, to avoid the calamities and horrors of their own; and if they were diſpoſed to comply with the conditions, could not poſſibly do it in the time preſcribed. Some of them hold high offices under the crown, or have eſtates in countries not yet claimed, all of which would be liable to forfeiture, and themſelves to the penalties of high treaſon, in caſe of their compliance.

We have already ſeen, that the cities of Dantzick and Thorn were exempted by the King of Pruſſia from thoſe claims which he laid on the neighbouring countries, and that the three powers renounced, in the manifeſto, all claims of whatever nature, except thoſe which were to be announced in the ſpecifications. Theſe cities, however, ſoon experienced, that claims were no more neceſſary to that prince, than declarations and renunciations were binding upon him. He began by ſeizing on the territories belonging to Dantzick, under pretence of their having been formerly part of Poliſh Pruſſia; and that though they had been alienated and ceded to the city by the Kings of Poland, thoſe alienations were void; for that having been made at a time when the province and town were under the ſame prince, the reaſon of making them ceaſed, now that they were under different maſters. Under this pretext, he ſeized upon the little iſland of Holm, and upon two peninſula's that run into the harbour, together with the ſuburbs called Scheidlitz, and Scarpau, the diſtrict of Nehring, and the canal called the Tahrwaſſer. He had already ſeized, as acknowledged parts of Poliſh Pruſſia, an angle of the port called Pubzitzer Winkel, the ſuburbs of the city called Scotland, Hoppenbruck, and Holland a little town called Stoltzemberg, a village called Longſauhre, and the Abbey of Oliva, with all its dependencies. By theſe ſeizures he effectually commanded the town, being maſter of all the heights about it, and of its gates, works, and harbour.

He now gave foreign nations an early ſpecimen of the ſecurity which they were to expect in commercial matters, when he became eſtabliſhed in the full poſſeſſion of the ſea-coaſts. Beſides ſeizing on the port-duties belonging to Dantzick, he erected a cuſtomhouſe on the harbour, where he laid inſupportable duties at will upon all goods, whether exports or imports. The maſters and owners of veſſels having refuſed to pay this arbitrary tribute, thirty-five of their ſhips were at one time ſtopped. The foreign miniſters and conſuls applied in vain for redreſs upon this occaſion; ſo that all commerce was ſuppreſſed, and all buſineſs entirely ſtagnated, till at length the merchants were obliged to comply with the neceſſity which they could not oppoſe.

The Engliſh merchants had at all times great privileges at Dantzick; which were ſtill farther increaſed and confirmed by a treaty concluded between Queen Anne and that city in the year 1707. By this treaty, among many other advantages to our merchants, they were allowed to have magazines and warehouſes

of their own, to keep their goods in them as long as they pleased, and to dispose of them as they found the markets in their favour; they were also allowed, at certain seasons, to dispose of their goods to strangers, as well as to citizens; and the importation of British commodities of all denominations, without exception, was permitted, at fixed, and very low duties. It was also stipulated, that no advantages should hereafter be granted to any other nation, but which should at the same time be communicated in its fullest extent to the English. This treaty was afterwards confirmed in all its parts, by the 13th article of the treaty of Utrecht.

As this city was the great mart of the extensive kingdom of Poland, our trade thither was accordingly very considerable. Our exports of tobacco in particular, in every species of its manufacture, probably exceeded those to any other country. We also sent sugars there in great quantities; and through the extreme indolence of the Poles, they were perhaps the only foreigners that purchased that commodity from us, in its most refined and highest state of manufacture. They also took considerable quantities of our woollen goods and hardware, besides malt liquors, pimento, ginger, pepper, rice, coffee, leather, lead, tin, sea-coals, and other commodities.

Neither the treaty we have mentioned, nor the flag of the first maritime power in the world, were sufficient to preserve our merchants from the avidity with which this new opportunity of extortion was seized by the King of Prussia. He augmented the duties so highly, upon tobacco in particular, that they amounted nearly to a prohibition; in direct violation of the first and second articles of the treaty of Queen Anne, by which it is expressly stipulated, that the duties should at all times remain as they were then fixed, and British goods be subject to no other payment whatsoever. He also erected a new maritime company, to whom he granted an exclusive monopoly of the importation and exportation of salt in their own vessels; which was equally repugnant to that treaty, by which the English are allowed to import and export salt in their own bottoms. To another commercial company of his own erection, he granted a monopoly of bees wax, which is a considerable article of trade in those countries. At the same time our merchants were obliged to pay the duties immediately upon the arrival of the ships, and even before they were admitted into the harbour; the Prussian officers having refused the joint security of the consul and merchants; and even the request of the consul, to accept of a deposit of the money, until he could receive instructions from his court how to act; though it is stipulated by the treaty we have so often mentioned, that the British merchants shall be allowed to give security for the payment of the duty. It is even said, and we do not find that it has been contradicted, that this prince descended to the meanness of seizing on the revenues of a national and charitable fund, which had been established by the English merchants and factory, for the support of worn-out sailors, and the relief of their indigent countrymen.

Though we cannot make the least doubt, but that all those grievances, so far as they relate to this country, have been already fully redressed, the recital of them shews the dangers to which commerce will be exposed, by the transferring of so considerable a share of maritime power and property into such grasping, oppressive, and arbitrary hands.

The King of Poland had a revenue still left, arising from the post-office at Dantzick. This miserable fragment, and support of royalty, could not escape the watchful attention of the King of Prussia: he accordingly erected a new post-office at Stoltzemberg; and the merchants of this great commercial city afforded the new and ridiculous appearance, of being obliged to travel out of town to receive or forward their letters. By this means he not only seized the revenues of the old post-office, but what was of infinitely greater importance, became master of the whole public and private correspondence of Dantzick; a circumstance, in their present situation, the most irksome and dangerous that could be conceived. To complete the system of oppression, custom-houses were erected at their very gates; so that no person could go in or out of the town, not excepting the ladies, without being searched in the strictest manner.

In the mean time his agents and emissaries were busily employed among the magistrates and people, in endeavouring to persuade them to make a surrender

surrender of the city, with all its rights and immunities, into the hands of their master. They represented to them, the danger of obstinacy, and of irritating so powerful a prince, in their present situation; the futility of the hopes they placed in impotent, or in indolent guarantees, who either would not, or could not, give them any effectual support; that although the King was too religious an observer of his engagements, to make use of open violence, and that therefore their submission to his government must be a voluntary act, they could not but be sensible, that no person knew how to distinguish better, between his friends and those that were not so; that in fact, his new acquisitions put the town so much in his power, and supplied him with such various means of vexing and oppressing them, that the consequences would at length be as fatal as if it had been taken by storm; and that if they made an immediate and voluntary surrender, he would grant them an honourable and advantageous capitulation, which they could not afterwards expect, if by their delays they shewed an indisposition to his service, and a vain reliance upon foreign support.

Though the magistrates and citizens shewed at first a considerable degree of firmness, and totally rejected those, as well as several other proposals that were made to them; yet finding at length, that they were entirely abandoned or neglected by all those powers who were bound by interest, as well as by treaties, to protect them; that their new and dangerous neighbour had already cut off the corn-trade from Poland, and seized on the whole navigation of the Vistula; that they were hampered with custom-houses and tolls, and the remains of their foreign trade ruined by insupportable duties; in these circumstances it is no wonder that such continued suggestions as these we have mentioned, should by degrees have their full effect. The spirit which they at first assumed, accordingly sunk away; personal security for the present, and the hopes of preserving some part of their property, took place of all distant considerations; and the town appears now, except in its not having yet received a garrison, to be in every other respect in the hands of the King of Prussia.

Such is the fate of the great mart of the North; the Protestant, and once noble and free city of Dantzick; and such the treatment which it has met with from a Protestant prince and neighbour, who, instead of oppressing it himself, was bound by the strongest ties to protect it from the oppression of others. There is not perhaps in history a more striking instance of the futility, if not of the absurdity, of treaties, so far as they are considered as guarantees or acts of security, than the fate of Dantzick. Few cities ever existed, and it is probable that none do at present, that have been comprehended in so many general and particular treaties, whose rights and liberties have been so frequently secured, and guarantied by so many great powers, and by such a long and regular succession of public acts, as that of Dantzick has been. Nor have the commercial powers of Europe so often armed in the defence or support of any other. Of such importance was it considered that the English and Dutch, in Q. Anne's wars, hazarded the dangerous enmity of Charles XII. of Sweden in the height of his victories, and all the serious consequences that might have attended his throwing himself, at that time, into the scale with France, to protect this city from his resentment.

Even so late as the year 1767, the Empress of Russia concluded a treaty with the Dantzickers, by which she engaged them to join in the confederation of the Dissidents, and in which, besides renewing and confirming the former guarantees, she engages, in the strongest terms, for the maintaining of that city, in all its rights, liberties, privileges, customs, religious or civil; and specially in the possession of its territories and lands; also in its right of navigation, commerce, port, coinage, and garrison, without any diminution thereof; she also engages, that if a war should be the consequence of the present dissensions, and that it should sustain any injury, either as to its goods, revenues, or rights, thereby, it should not only receive full reparation for its losses at the conclusion of a peace; but that, besides, all its rights and privileges should be again most strongly guarantied, not only by herself, but also by all the other high powers who were engaged with her in the cause of the Dissidents. Such is the faith and security of treaties.

The Protestant city of Thorn found as little security in the King of Prussia's declaration,

declaration, as that of Dantzick. The ſame ſolemn mockery of reaſon and juſtice was however preſerved upon this occaſion, which had been diſplayed upon the other; and the delicacy was ſtill to be obſerved of not taking the city by force, at the ſame time that their territories and revenues were ſeized upon, cuſtom and exciſe offices erected at their gates, and heavy gabelles (which would have amounted to prohibitions, if they had been laid upon any thing but the neceſſaries of life) levied upon every article that entered them. Thus blockaded and plundered, they were declared free; but at the ſame time, with that peculiar felicity which this prince has of making nice diſtinctions, they were ſummoned to do homage for all the lands they poſſeſſed without the walls. In theſe circumſtances, with force and famine to encounter, the magiſtrates and citizens behaved with wonderful reſolution and firmneſs. They returned for anſwer, That they had already paid homage and ſworn allegiance to their legal ſovereign, and that they could neither renounce their allegiance nor break their oaths, upon any account or conſideration whatſoever. They have ſtill perſevered in this laudable reſolution.

In other reſpects this prince ſeemed as little bound by the terms of his own declaration, as in what related to the cities of Dantzick and Thorn. His troops extended themſelves on every ſide in Great Poland, where they exerted the ſame rapine, and ſpread the ſame deſolation, which they had done before the ſeizure of the equivalents. The fertile and extenſive province of Cujavia has however received ſuch particular marks of attention, that it is not doubted, but that, at leaſt, will be annexed to his dominions, as an equivalent for ſome other claims, which were not at firſt recollected.

Of all the extraordinary acts of the three partitioning powers, none ſeem more ſo, or are perhaps more incomprehenſible, than their conduct with reſpect to the convocation of a diet. They urge, in the manifeſto, with the moſt preſſing earneſtneſs, the whole Polith nation to lay aſide their animoſities, in order that a diet might be legally aſſembled; one of the principal avowed objects of which was, to ratify thoſe arrangements they had already decreed, and to acknowledge their right in the equivalents which they had ſeized. Upon finding that the King and the ſenate did not enter into this meaſure with the alacrity which they wiſhed, they loſt all appearance of temper, and, forgetful of the reſpect due either to a King or a republic, renew the damand in terms, and enforce it with menaces, which were equally unworthy of both.

The terrified King and ſenate, immediately comply with their arbitrary mandates, and the great council of the nation is accordingly ſummoned upon the ſhorteſt notice, to go through thoſe forms which muſt indiſpenſably precede the aſſembling of the diet. Every thing now taking place according to their own deſires, they at once change their conduct, and of their own motion cut off the poſſibility of that legal meeting of the grand council and repreſentatives of the nation which they ſeemed ſo eager to procure. They firſt forbid the ſenators of thoſe provinces which they had ſeized to attend the ſenatus-conſilium, and afterwards prevent the dietines from electing nuncio's to repreſent them at the diet. Thus every ſecurity or benefit they intended to derive from the obtaining of a legal ſanction to their uſurpations, by the conſent or confirmation of a diet, is totally fruſtrated by themſelves, as no act of that aſſembly can be valid, unleſs the whole body of the nobility are repreſented in it.

The ſame contempt of even the forms of legality is obſerved in the diſpoſition of the troops. The city of Warſaw and its environs is occupied by little leſs than an army; and is ſurrounded with ſtill greater bodies of the troops of different nations; though by the laws of Poland, their own national army is ſo far from being admitted to approach the place where the diet is aſſembled, that it muſt withdraw from the interior provinces, even previous to the elections, ſo that thoſe, as well as that aſſembly, may be entirely free and unawed. Yet all the repreſentations that have been made to the three powers, for the withdrawing of their troops, even from the capital and its neighbourhood, have been ineffectual.

The King of Pruſſia, as uſual, goes beyond his compeers upon this occaſion. After threatening the kingdom with general deſtruction if a diet was not immediately aſſembled, he takes every poſſible meaſure to prevent its having any

any effect if it was. To effect this purpose, every engine of intrigue, artifice, corruption, and power, is made use of; and at length, through the instrumentality of a Prince Anthony Sulkowski, a meeting of some of the nobility of Great Poland was procured at Lissa, where, under the name of a council, they have set up a kind of a counter diet, and have passed several resolutions, in which they assume a kind of an independency, and for the present, at least, seem to hold themselves distinct from the republic. As soon as this assembly was convened, the Prussian General Lesslow, commanded the provinces of Great Poland, under pain of military execution, to send deputies to this council, where he had proposals to make to them from his master. Thus, while at his own desire a general and legal meeting of the states of the kingdom are under orders of assembling, to debate upon matters which concern its existence, he uses artifice and power to procure a spurious and illegal meeting, to counteract the proceedings and decrees of the other, or to found a pretence for rendering them invalid, if not suited entirely to his views; deputies are then compelled by force to attend this pretenced council, with whom a king descends to treat publicly, and refers claims to them which relate to the nation at large.

In this situation, it can scarcely be expected, that there will be even the shadow of a diet at Warsaw. The great senators have already experienced, in the frozen wilds of Siberia, or in the gloom of a dungeon, the danger of holding an opinion, or of giving a vote, when surrounded by Russian troops. Some measures were, however, to be kept, and some forms observed, in the year 1767; but none could be expected now. The King of Prussia has already laid waste the provinces that supplied the capital with provisions, and has even forbidden their supplying it with any pittance, which the temptation of an exorbitant price might induce them to spare from their own necessities. In such circumstances can it then be imagined, that any nobleman who is now at large, and has a possibility still of escaping to any other part of the world, will voluntarily encounter the complicated horrors of famine, Siberia, and a most licentious and barbarous soldiery, who have been long fleshed in every species of rapine and cruelty?

During these transactions, the King and the senate made unavailing applications to the courts of London, Versailles, Madrid, and the States-General, to fulfil their ancient treaties, and by their powerful mediation, or interference, to prevent the final destruction of one of the most ancient nations in the world. They shewed the long, unclaimed, and peaceable possession which they had held of their territories; that the present seizure of them was a violation of the laws of nature, and of the rights of all nations; they set forth the inviolable fidelity with which they had themselves at all times fulfilled their engagements with their neighbours and allies; that it appeared evidently upon the face of the declarations of the partitioning powers, that force on the one side, and weakness on the other, were the only causes that led to the dismemberment of Poland; that this was a dangerous doctrine, and might hereafter be applied with equal effect to other states; and that it behoved them to prevent the establishment of so fatal a system. These arguments, with others, were made use of, which would have had great weight in other seasons; but there are times for all things.

Such is the present deplorable state of Poland; and if any thing ludicrous should be admitted in so melancholy a representation, nothing could be more so than the language held by the partitioning powers, who have invariably declared, that all their views are directed to the good of the republic. Confiscations have already taken place in a considerable degree. The estates of the Princes Czartorisky, amounting to more than 20,000 l. Sterling a-year, have been confiscated by the Empress of Russia; though these two princes are uncles to the King, are possessed of the highest offices under the state, and were not acquainted time enough with the necessity of their personal attendance, to have complied, if they had been even disposed to forfeit their allegiance. All the estates of Count Kicki, the Starost of Lemburg, have been also forfeited, for nobly refusing to betray his country, by swearing allegiance to the Empress-Queen.

Prince Radzivil, who enjoyed such immense possessions in Lithuania, that they exceeded those of many sovereign princes, and whose ancestors had raised and supported considerable armies at their private expence, was one of the many, who

who at the beginning of theſe troubles became a dupe to the deſigns of Ruſſia; but having been at length too fatally convinced of his error, he retired to Germany. The Ruſſians offered to reſtore him every thing but his plate and his library, if he would return and take the oaths; but he bravely anſwered, "That he was born free; his anceſtors were free, and he would die ſo!" It happened fortunately for this prince, (as it is reported), that the zeal of his anceſtors had provided a reſource for his misfortunes, which looked almoſt as if they had foreſeen them. They had depoſited ſome ages ago, in one of their churches, twelve ſtatues of the Apoſtles, compoſed of maſſy gold, and each a foot and a half in height; which the dean and chapter were obliged to produce once a-year to the reigning prince. By the ſame good fortune, theſe ſtatues eſcaped the rapacity of the ſpoilers of Poland, and the prince brought them ſafe to Germany. Some of the Apoſtles are already melted down, and the reſt will probably undergo the ſame fate; they will however preſerve their owner from many of thoſe diſtreſſes which too many of the unhappy nobility of his country muſt undoubtedly experience.

The patriotiſm and misfortunes of the Marchioneſs Wielopolſka ſhould not be forgotten. This illuſtrious lady, in the beginning of the troubles, not only ſupported the Confederates with her money, but ſold her plate and jewels for the ſame purpoſe. As their misfortunes and the miſeries of her country increaſed, her affection to it aroſe in proportion to the greatneſs of the danger, and ſhe by degrees mortgaged her vaſt eſtates, and, it is ſaid, raiſed upon them the amazing ſum of 1,200,000 ducats. However this ſum may be exaggerated, ſhe diſpoſed of the whole amount, whatever it was, in the defence of her country. The union of the partitioning powers having fruſtrated the generous hopes which ſhe had conceived, ſhe ſtill bore up againſt the misfortune, till the Auſtrians ſeized the country where her eſtates lay, and they of courſe became liable to confiſcation, as ſhe would not ſubmit to the terms that were neceſſary for their preſervation. Unable to bear a load of diſtreſs, which would have been a trial to the moſt temperate and firm philoſophy, the woman, now, got the better of the heroine, and the unhappy Marchioneſs in a fit of deſpair threw herſelf into a deep well. The care of her attendants, however, prevented that fate which ſhe was ſeeking, and ſhe was preſerved from any worſe conſequence than that of breaking her arm.

AMERICAN PAPERS. [408, 80, 82.]

Mr Sec. Oliver's Letters continued.

SIR, *Boſton, Feb.* 13. 1769.

I Have your very obliging favour of the 4th of October. I find myſelf conſtrained, as well by this letter, as by my ſon and daughter Spooner's letters ſince, to render you my moſt ſincere thanks for the very polite notice you have taken of them; and I pray my moſt reſpectful compliments to the good lady your mother, whoſe friendly reception of them at Nonſuch has, I find, engaged their warmeſt eſteem and reſpect.—He hath wrote us that he had a proſpect of ſucceeding in the buſineſs he went upon; but the laſt letter we had was from her of the 23d of November, acquainting us that he had been very ill, but was getting better. She writes as a perſon overcome with a ſenſe of the kindneſs they had met with, in a place where they were ſtrangers, on this trying occaſion.

You have heard of the arrival of the King's troops; the quiet reception they met with among us was not at all ſurpriſing to me.—I am ſorry there was any occaſion for ſending them. From the addreſs of the gentlemen of the council to General Gage, it might be ſuppoſed there was none. I have ſeen a letter from our friend Ingerſoll with this paraphraſe upon it:—"We hope that your Excellency, obſerving with your own eyes, *now* the troops are among us, our peaceable and quiet behaviour, will be convinced that that wicked G——r B——d told a fib, in ſaying, we were not ſo before they came."

I have given you the ſenſe of a ſtranger on a ſingle paragraph of this addreſs, becauſe I ſuſpected my own opinion of it, till I found it thus confirmed.—If you have the news papers containing the addreſs, your own good ſenſe will lead you to make ſome other remarks upon it, as well as to trace the influence under which it ſeems to have been penned. The diſturbers of our peace take great advantage of ſuch aids from people in office and power.—The Lieutenant-Governor has communicated to me your letter, containing an account of the de-

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bates in parliament on the firſt day of the ſeſſion. We ſoon expect their deciſion on American affairs; ſome, I doubt not, with fear and trembling. — Yet I have very lately had occaſion to know, that be the determination of parliament what it will, it is the determination of ſome to agree to no terms that ſhall remove us from our old foundation. This confirms me in an opinion that I have taken up a long time ſince, that if there be no way to take off the original incendiaries, they will continue to inſtil their poiſon into the minds of the people through the vehicle of the *Boſton gazette*.

In your letter to the Lieutenant-Governor, you obſerve upon two defects in our conſtitution; the popular election of the council, and the return of juries by the towns. The firſt of theſe ariſes from the charter itſelf; the latter from our provincial laws. The method of appointing our grand juries lies open to management. Whoever pleaſes, nominates them at our town-meetings; by this means one who was ſuppoſed to be a principal in the riots of the 10th of June laſt, was upon that jury whoſe buſineſs it was to inquire into them. But the provincial legiſlature hath made ſufficient proviſion for the return of petit juries, by their act of the 23d Geo. II. which requires the ſeveral towns to take liſts of all perſons liable by law to ſerve, and forming them into two claſſes, put their names written on ſeparate papers into two different boxes, one for the ſuperior court, and the other for the inferior: and when veniries are iſſued, the number therein required are to be drawn out in open town-meeting: no perſon to ſerve oftener than once in three years. — The method of appointing grand juries appears indeed defective; but if the other is not, it may be imputed to the times, rather than to the defect of the laws, — that neither the grand juries nor the petit juries have of late anſwered the expectations of government.

As to the appointment of the council, I am of opinion, that neither the popular elections in this province, nor their appointment in what are called the royal governments by the King's mandamus, are free from exceptions; eſpecially if the council as a legiſlative body is intended to anſwer the idea of the Houſe of Lords in the Britiſh legiſlature. There they are ſuppoſed to be a free and independent body; and on their being ſuch the ſtrength and firmneſs of the conſtitution does very much depend; whereas the election or appointment of the councils in the manner before mentioned, renders them altogether dependent on their conſtituents. The King is the fountain of honour, and as ſuch the peers of the realm derive their honours from him; but then they hold them by a ſurer tenure than the provincial counſellors who are appointed by mandamus. On the other hand, our popular elections very often expoſe them to contempt; for nothing is more common, than for the repreſentatives, when they find the council a little untractable at the cloſe of the year, to remind them that May is at hand.

It may be accounted by the colonies as dangerous to admit of any alterations in their charters, as it is by the governors in the church to make any in the eſtabliſhment; yet to make the reſemblance as near as may be to the Britiſh parliament ſome alteration is neceſſary.

It is not requiſite, that I know of, that a counſellor ſhould be a freeholder; his reſidence according to the charter is a ſufficient qualification; for that provides only, that he be an inhabitant of or proprietor of lands within the diſtrict for which he is choſen: whereas the Peers of the realm ſit in the Houſe of Lords, as I take it, in virtue of their baronies. If there ſhould be a reform of any of the colony-charters, with a view to keep up the reſemblance of the three eſtates in England, the legiſlative council ſhould conſiſt of men of landed eſtates; but as our landed eſtates here are ſmall at preſent, the value of 100l. Sterling per ann. might in ſome of them at leaſt be a ſufficient qualification. As our eſtates are partable after the deceaſe of the proprietor, the honour could not be continued in families as in England: it might however be continued in the appointed *quamdiu bene ſe geſſerit*, and proof be required of ſome mal-practice before a ſuſpenſion or removal. Bankruptcy alſo might be another ground for removal. A ſmall legiſlative council might anſwer the purpoſes of government; but it might tend to weaken that levelling principle which is cheriſhed by the preſent popular conſtitution, to have an honorary order eſtabliſhed, out of which the council ſhould be appointed. There is no way now to put a man of fortune above the common level, and exempt him from

being chofen by the people into the lower offices, but his being appointed a juſtice of the peace. This is frequently done when there is no kind of expectation of his undertaking the truſt; and has its inconveniencies. For remedy hereof, it might be expedient to have an order of Patricians or Eſquires inſtituted, to be all men of fortune or good landed eſtates; and appointed by the Governor, with the advice of the Council, and enrolled in the Secretary's office, who ſhould be exempted from the lower offices in government, as the juſtices now are; and to have the legiſlative council (which in the firſt inſtance might be nominated by the crown) from time to time filled up, as vacancies happen, out of this order of men; who, if the order conſiſted only of men of landed eſtates, might elect, as the Scottiſh Peers do, only reſerving to the King's Governor a negative on ſuch choice. The King in this caſe would be ſtill acknowledged as the fountain of honour, as having in the firſt inſtance the appointment of the perſons enrolled, out of whom the council are to be choſen, and finally having a negative on the choice. Or, the King might have the immediate appointment by mandamus as at preſent in the royal governments. As the gentlemen of the council would rank above the body from which they are taken, they might bear a title one degree above that of Eſquire. Beſides this legiſlative council, a privy council might be eſtabliſhed, to conſiſt of ſome or all of thoſe perſons who conſtitute the legiſlative council, and of other perſons, members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, or otherwiſe of note or diſtinction; which would extend the honours of government, and afford opportunity of diſtinguiſhing men of character and reputation, the expectation of which would make government more reſpectable.

I would not trouble you with theſe reveries of mine, were I not aſſured of your readineſs to forgive the communication, although you could apply it to no good purpoſe.

Mr Spooner ſent me a pamphlet under a blank cover, intitled, *The ſtate of the caſe*. I run over it by myſelf before I had heard any one mention it, and thought I could evidently mark the ſentiments of ſome of my friends. By what I have ſince heard and ſeen, it looks as if I was not miſtaken. Your Rt Hon. friend, I truſt, will not be offended if I call him mine, — I am ſure you will not when I term you ſuch. — I have ſettled it for a long time in my own mind, that without a repreſentation in the ſupreme legiſlature, there cannot be that union between the head and the members as to produce a healthful conſtitution of the whole body. I have doubted whether this union could be perfected by the firſt experiment. The plan here exhibited ſeems to be formed in generous and moderate principles, and bids the faireſt of any I have yet ſeen to be adopted. Such a great deſign may, as in painting, require frequent touching before it becomes a piece highly finiſhed; and after all may require the meliorating hand of time to make it pleaſe univerſally. Thus the Britiſh conſtitution conſidered as without the colonies attained its glory. The book I had ſent me is in ſuch requeſt, that I have not been able to keep it long enough by me to conſider it in all its parts. I wiſh to hear how it is received in the Houſe of Commons. I find by the publications both of Governor Pownall and Mr Bollan, that they each of them adopt the idea of an union and repreſentation; and I think it muſt more and more prevail. The argument againſt it from local inconveniency, muſt, as it appears to me, be more than balanced by greater inconveniencies on the other ſide the queſtion; the great difficulty will be in the terms of union. —— I add no more, as I fear I have already treſpaſſed much on your time and patience, but that I am, &c.

ANDREW OLIVER.

SIR, *New York, Aug.* 12. 1769.

I have been in this city for ſome time paſt, executing (with others) his Majeſty's commiſſion for ſettling the boundary between this province and that of New Jerſey. I left Boſton the 11th July, ſince which my advices from London have come to me very imperfect; but as my friend Mr Thompſon writes me, that he had drawn up my caſe, and with your approbation laid it before the Duke of Grafton, I think it needful once more to mention this buſineſs to you.

There was a time when I thought the authority of government might have been eaſily reſtored; but while its friends and the officers of the crown are left to an abject dependence on thoſe very people who are undermining its authority; and while

while theſe are ſuffered, not only to go unpuniſhed, but, on the contrary, meet with all kind of ſupport and encouragement, it cannot be expected that you will ever again recover that reſpect which the colonies had been wont to pay to the parent-ſtate. Government at home will deceive itſelf, if it imagines, that the taking off the duty on glaſs, paper, and painter's colours, will work a reconciliation; and nothing more than this, as I can learn, is propoſed in Lord H.'s late circular letter. It is the principle that is now diſputed; the combination againſt importation extends to tea, although it comes cheaper than ever, as well as to the other fore-mentioned articles. In Virginia it is extended lately to wines; and I have heard one of the firſt leaders in theſe meaſures in Boſton ſay, that we ſhould never be upon a proper footing till all the revenue-acts from the 15th Charles II. were repealed. Our aſſembly in the Maſſachuſets may have been more illiberal than others in their public meſſages and reſolves; yet we have ſome people among us ſtill who dare to ſpeak in favour of government: but here I do not find ſo much as one, unleſs it be ſome of the King's ſervants; and yet my buſineſs here leads me to aſſociate with the beſt. They univerſally approve of the combination againſt importing of goods from G. Britain, unleſs the revenue-acts are repealed; which appears to me little leſs than aſſuming a negative on all acts of parliament which they do not like! They ſay expreſsly, we are bound by none made ſince our emigration, but ſuch as for our own convenience we chuſe to ſubmit to; ſuch for inſtance as that for eſtabliſhing a poſt-office. The Bill of Rights and the Habeas Corpus acts, they ſay, are only declaratory of the common law which we brought with us.

Under ſuch circumſtances as theſe, why ſhould I wiſh to expoſe myſelf to popular reſentment? Were I to receive any thing out of the revenue, I muſt expect to be aduſed for it. Nor do I find that our Chief Juſtice has received the 200l. granted him for that ſervice; and yet the aſſembly have this year withheld his uſual grant, moſt probably becauſe he has ſuch a warrant from the crown.

With legard to my negotiations with Mr Rogers, I did, in conformity to your opinion, make an apology to Mr Secretary Pownall for mentioning it, and there ſubmitted it. I hear it has been ſince talked of; but unleſs I could be aſſured in one ſhape or other of 300l. per ann. with the other office, I would not chuſe to quit what I have. I have no ambition to be diſtinguiſhed, if I am only to be held up as a mark of popular envy or reſentment. I was in hopes before now, through the intervention of your good offices, to have received ſome mark of favour from your good friend; but the time is not yet come to expect it through that channel! I will however rely on your friendſhip, whenever you can with propriety appear in forwarding my intereſt, or preventing any thing that may prove injurious to it.

If Mr R. has intereſt enough to obtain the Secretary's place, I ſhall, upon receiving proper ſecurity, think myſelf in honour bound to ſecond his views, though I have none at preſent from him but a conditional note he formerly wrote me. If he is not like to ſucceed, and my ſon Daniel could have my place, I would be content, unleſs affairs take a different turn, to reſign in his favour, whether adminiſtration ſhould think proper to make any further proviſion for me or not. And yet I never thought of withdrawing myſelf from the ſervice, while there appeared to me any proſpect of my being able to promote it.

If I have wrote with freedom, I conſider I am writing to a friend, and that I am perfectly ſafe in opening myſelf to you. I am, &c.

ANDREW OLIVER.

A letter from Nath. Rogers, Eſq; of Boſton, to a gentleman in England.

My dear SIR, *Boſton, Dec.* 12. 1768.

I Wrote you a few days ago, and did not then think of troubling you upon any private affair of mine, at leaſt not ſo ſuddenly; but within this day or two, I have had a converſation with Mr Oliver, ſecretary of the province, the deſign of which was my ſucceeding to the poſt he holds from the crown, upon the idea, that proviſion would be made for Gov. Bernard, and the Lieutenant-Governor would ſucceed to the chair; then the Secretary is deſirous of being Lieutenant-Governor, and if in any way 300l. a-year could be annexed to the appointment. You are ſenſible the appointment is in one department, and the grant of money is in another: now the preſent

Lieutenant-Governor has an aſſignment of 200l. a-year upon the cuſtoms here; he has not received any thing from it as yet, and is doubtful if he ſhall; he has no doubt of its lapſe to the crown, if he has the chair; if then by any intereſt that ſum could be aſſigned to Mr Oliver as Lieutenant-Governor, and if he ſhould be allowed (as has been uſual for all Lieutenant-Governors) to hold the command of the caſtle, that would be another 100l. This would complete the Secretary's views; and he thinks his public ſervices, the injuries he has received in that ſervice, and the favourable ſentiments entertained of him by government, may lead him to theſe views, and he hopes for the intereſt of his friends. The place of Secretary is worth 300l. a-year, but is a provincial grant at preſent, ſo that it will not allow to be quartered on: and as I had a view upon the place when I was in England, and went ſo far as to converſe with ſeveral men of intereſt upon it, though I never had an opportunity to mention it to you after I recovered my illneſs, — I hope you will allow me your influence; and by extending it at the Treaſury, to facilitate the aſſignment of the 200l. a-year, it will be ſerving the Secretary, and it will very much oblige me. — The Secretary is advanced in life, though much more ſo in health, which has been much impaired by the injuries he received, and he wiſhes to quit the more active ſcenes: he conſiders this as a kind of *otium cum dignitate*, and from merits one may think he has a claim to it. I will mention to you the gentlemen who are acquainted with my views, and whoſe favourable approbation I have had. Gov. Pownall, Mr John Pownall, and Dr Franklin. — My Lord Hillſborough is not unacquainted with it. — I have ſince I have been here wrote Mr Jackſon upon the ſubject, and have by this veſſel wrote Mr Mauduit. — I think my character ſtands fair; I have not been without application to public affairs, and have acquired ſome knowledge of our provincial affairs, and notwithſtanding our free converſations in England, I am conſidered here as on government ſide, for which I have been often traduced both publicly and privately, and very lately have had two or three flaps. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are fully acquainted with the negotiation, and I meet their approbation: all is upon the idea the Governor is provided for, and there ſhall by any means be a vacancy of the Lieutenant-Governor's place. I have gone ſo far as to ſay to ſome of my friends, that rather than not ſucceed I would agree to pay the Secretary 100l. a-year out of the office to make up 300l. provided he could obtain only the aſſignment of 200l. — but the other propoſal would to be ſure be moſt eligible. I ſcarce know any apology to make for troubling you upon the ſubject: the friendſhip you ſhewed me in London, and the favourable expreſſions you made uſe of to the Lieutenant-Governor in my behalf, encourage me, beſides a ſort of egotiſm, which inclines men to think what they wiſh to be real. I ſubmit myſelf to the inquiries of any of my countrymen in England, but I ſhould wiſh the matter may be ſecret till it is effected.

I am, with very great reſpect, &c.

NATH. ROGERS.

BOSTON GAZETTE, *June* 28.

Report of the committee on the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor's Letters; with the Reſolves concerning them, June 24. 1773.

THE Committee having made report to this Board on the ſix letters of Gov. Hutchinſon, dated June 18. Aug. —, 4th October, 10th December, 1768, 20th January, and 20th October, 1769, and written while he was Lieutenant-Governor of this province; and on the four letters of Lt-Gov. Oliver, dated 7th May 1767, 11th May 1768, 13th February and 12th Auguſt 1769, and written when he was Secretary of the province: all which letters were referred to ſaid committee the 22d inſtant:

Unanimouſly reſolved, That the ſaid ſix letters clearly appear to this Board, both from the letters themſelves, and from the declaration in the Governor's meſſage received this day, to be truly genuine letters of his Excellency Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; and as ſuch are to be conſidered.

Alſo unanimouſly reſolved, That the ſaid four letters clearly appear to this Board, from the letters themſelves, to be truly genuine letters of the Hon. Andrew Oliver, Eſq; and as ſuch are to be conſidered.

In COUNCIL, June 25. 1773.

Read and accepted, and thereupon the Board paſſed the following Reſolves,

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the writ-

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ter of the letter ſigned *Tho. Hutchinſon*, dated June 18. 1768, in giving an account of the ſeizure on the 10th of the ſame month, erroneouſly affirmed, that no endeavours were uſed the next day, by any authority, except the Governor, to diſcover and puniſh the offenders; and unjuſtly charged the council with evaſion, and with declining to aſſiſt the Governor with their advice, when called upon for that purpoſe.

Reſolved, That the writer of the letter ſigned *Tho. Hutchinſon*, dated Auguſt 1768, in endeavouring to juſtify the conduct of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms when they unneceſſarily deſerted the town of Boſton, repreſented the danger they would have expoſed themſelves to by remaining there, the conſequent neceſſity of their removing from thence, and the want of further aid and ſupport to be given to the officers of the crown in general, in ſuch terms as did excite to the proſecuting a meaſure which had been efficaciouſly recommended to adminiſtration, namely, the ſending of regiments into the metropolis; which has been productive of much confuſion and bloodſhed.

Reſolved, That the letter ſigned *Tho. Hutchinſon*, dated the 4th of October 1768, contains a very exaggerated repreſentation of the diſordered ſtate of the province, and greatly tended to inflame the reſentment of adminiſtration ſtill further againſt the town of Boſton in particular, and the province in general.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That in the ſame letter the writer has unjuſtly cenſured the Council, making divers groundleſs aſſertions, tending to ſubject them to the diſpleaſure of his Majeſty, for their conduct with reſpect to providing quarters for the troops, and ſtrangely charging them with ingratitude to parliament, although they ſtrictly followed the requiſitions of the mutiny-act, and in all their proceedings attended not only to the letter but the ſpirit and intention of ſaid act.

Reſolved, That it appears to this Board, that the writer of the letter ſigned *Tho. Hutchinſon*, dated Dec. 10. 1768, by unjuſtly cenſuring a number of the council for petitioning parliament for a repeal of the American revenue-acts, had it in contemplation and in *deſign* to bring on them the diſpleaſure of adminiſtration, and that it had a tendency to effect an alteration in the conſtitution of this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the repreſentation made in ſaid letter being greatly erroneous, and reflecting great diſhonour on the petitioners, manifeſtly tended to defeat the prayer of the petition; and would have been at any time unkind and injurious to this people, but was more eſpecially ſo at a time when all regular approach by petition to parliament from hence had been greatly interrupted by means of Gov. Bernard, and other enemies of the province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the writer of the letter ſigned *Tho. Hutchinſon*, dated 20th January 1769, who does not appear to have thought that the ſending the troops hither indicated a ſufficient degree of reſentment, did by his ſaid letter manifeſtly approve, and therein intimated the propriety of further marks of reſentment to be ſhewn by parliament, either on the province in general, or on particular perſons.

Reſolved, That by the ſame letter it appears, that the writer gave it as his opinion, that other meaſures than declaratory acts and reſolves were neceſſary to ſecure the dependence of the colonies, and that he ſtrongly recommended ſuch meaſures, and declared, that "there muſt be an abridgement of what are called Engliſh liberties."

Reſolved, That it appears to this Board, that the writer of the letters ſigned *Andw. Oliver*, had it in *deſign* to promote the paſſing of acts of parliament for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, with a view to his own perſonal emolument, and rendering the officers of the crown independent of the people, in direct violation of the charter of this province.

Reſolved, as the opinion of this Board, That by the repreſentation contained in the letter ſigned *Andw. Oliver*, dated 11th May 1768, of the temper of the people, and the want of ſome effectual ſupport to government, which in ſaid letter is alledged to have been too weak to ſubdue their turbulent ſpirits, the writer not only had it in his intention, but probably became inſtrumental, to introduce a military force into this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the writer of the letter ſigned *Andw. Oliver*, dated 13th February 1769, by repreſenting the Council as wholly under the influence of the populace, intended to prepare the way for the adoption of his plan propoſed in the ſame letter, for ſubverting the conſtitution,

conſtitution, and in a great meaſure deſtroying the liberties of the people.

Reſolved, That the exaggeration and miſrepreſentations contained in the aforeſaid letters ſigned *Tho. Hutchinſon* and *Andw. Oliver*, collectively conſidered, have had an unhappy tendency, and have probably operated to bring upon this province, the diſpleaſure of our gracious ſovereign; to procure the armaments which have been ſent hither, and are expreſſive of ſuch diſpleaſure; to prevent a redreſs of our grievances; and to alienate the mutual affection, and diſſolve the union which ought always to ſubſiſt between Great Britain and her colonies.

Wherefore, as duty and loyalty to the King, affection to the mother-country, and regard for this province, muſt influence the friends of them to deſire the removal of cauſes productive of ſuch effect: And whereas the mutual affection which ought ever to ſubſiſt between a people and their principal magiſtrates, is in this province totally deſtroyed by the conduct of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor; as they have entirely loſt the confidence of this people, and are conſequently become unſuitable inſtruments for promoting the inſeparable intereſts of the King and his faithful ſubjects here:

Reſolved, That if his Majeſty, in his great goodneſs, ſhall be pleaſed to remove his Excellency Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; and the Hon. Andrew Oliver, Eſq; from the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, it is the humble opinion of this Board, that it will be promotive of his Majeſty's ſervice, and the good of his loyal and affectionate people of this province.

N. B. There was but one of the foregoing reſolves that had ſo many as three *Diſſentients*.

A method, which, if ſtrictly practiſed, may be depended upon to prevent the bad effects of turnips on butter, and to make it as ſweet as any graſs-butter.

MIlk your cows in your farm yard; as you milk it, carry it warm from the cow to your dairy; and, firſt putting a quart of boiling water into your lead or panſion, ſyle your milk as warm as poſſible into the ſame; when you take off your cream, put a common tea-cupfull of ſalt with every two quarts of cream into the cream-pot.

SIR, *London, July* 1773.

THE world, but a few ages ſince, was in a very poor condition, as to trade and navigation: nor indeed were they much better in other matters of uſeful knowledge; mankind ſeemed, in general, ſtored with no other knowledge, than nature and neceſſity immediately dictated. They were as confined in their underſtandings, as in their dwellings: They had philoſophy without experiment; — Mathematics without inſtruments; — Geometry without ſcale; — Aſtronomy without demonſtration.

They made war without powder, ſhot, or cannon.

They went to ſea without compaſs, and ſailed without the needle.

They viewed the ſtars without teleſcopes, and meaſured latitudes without obſervation.

Learning had no printing-preſs, writing no paper, and paper no ink; the lover was forced to ſend his miſtreſs a deal-board for a love-letter, and a billet-doux might be about the ſize of an ordinary trencher.

They were clothed without manufacture; and their richeſt robes were the ſkins of the moſt formidable monſters.

They carried on trade without books, and correſpondence without poſts: their merchants kept no accounts, their ſhop-keepers no caſh-books.

They had chirurgery without anatomy, and phyſicians without the *materia medica*.

They gave emeticks, without Ipecacuanha, drew bliſters without cantharides, and cured agues without the bark.

As for geographic diſcoveries, they had neither ſeen the North Cape, nor the Cape of Good Hope, ſouth. All the diſcovered inhabited world which they knew, and converſed with, was preſcribed within very narrow limits; that is to ſay, France, Britain, Spain, Italy, Germany, and Greece, the Leſſer Aſia, the weſt parts of Perſia, Arabia, the north parts of Africa, and the iſlands of the Mediterranean ſea; and this was the whole world to them. Nor were theſe countries fully known.

Germany was known little farther than the banks of the Elbe, Poland as little beyond the Viſtula, or Hungary beyond the Danube.

Muſcovy, or Ruſſia, perfectly unknown,

known, as much as China beyond it; and India only by a little commerce upon the coaſt about Surat and Malabar.

Africa had been more known, but by the ruin of the Carthaginians.

The Baltic ſea was not diſcovered; the Teutonic Knights came not thither till the fifteenth century; ſo that navigation was in its ſtate of infancy; for as all the naval ſtores on this ſide of the world, came from the coaſts of Pomerania, Pruſſia, and Livonia, little could be done in building or fitting out ſhips, till they began to furniſh the materials, except what the Venetians did in the Adriatic, who had their naval ſtores another way.

America was not heard of, nor ſo much as a ſuggeſtion in the minds of men that any part of the world lay that way.

The coaſts of Greenland, or Spitſbergen, and the whale-fiſhing, not known; the beſt navigators in the world, at that time, would have fled from a whale with the utmoſt horror.

The coaſts of Angola, Congo, the Gold and the Grain coaſts on the weſt ſide of Africa, from whence ſuch immenſe wealth has been drawn, not diſcovered; nor the leaſt inquiry made after them.

All the Eaſt-India and China trade, not only undiſcovered, but out of the reach of expectation.—Coffee and tea (thoſe modern bleſſings of mankind) had never been heard of; all the unbounded ocean we now call the South ſea, was hid and unknown; all the Atlantic ocean beyond the mouth of the Streights, was terrible in the diſtant proſpect; nor durſt any one peep into it, otherwiſe than as they might creep along the coaſt of Africa, towards Sallee, or Santa Cruz.

The North ſeas were hid; the White ſea, or Arch-Angel, was a very modern diſcovery, not found out till Sir Hugh Willoughby doubled the North Cape; and paid dear for the adventure, being frozen to death with all his crew, on the coaſts of Lapland; while his companion's ſhip, with the famous Mr Chancellor, went on to the gulph of Ruſſia, called the White ſea, where no Chriſtian ſtrangers had ever been before him.

In theſe narrow circumſtances ſtood the frame of the world's knowledge at the beginning of the fifteenth century, when men of genius took the alarm almoſt all together; preparing themſelves as it were by a general inſpiration to ſpread knowledge through the earth.

How ſurpriſing is it, that after the experience of four thouſand years, all our knowledge of mathematics, of nature, of the brighteſt part of human wiſdom, had their admiſſion among us within theſe two laſt centuries!

What was the world then before? and to what were the heads and hands of mankind applied? The rich had no commerce, the poor no employment; war and the ſword was the great ſtage of preferment; ſcarce a man eminent in the world for any thing before that time, but for a furious falling upon his fellow-creatures, like Nimrod, and his ſucceſſors of modern memory.

Where were the Raleighs, the Verulams, the Boyles, or Newtons, of thoſe ages? Nature being not inquired into, diſcovered none of her ſecrets; they neither knew, nor ſought to know, what now is the fountain of all human knowledge, and the great myſtery for wiſe men to ſearch into, I mean Nature.

As then the world is arrived to that height of human knowledge which we now ſee among them, and the improvements of mankind are ſo infinitely greater in theſe two laſt centuries than before, it muſt be matter of wonder to this age, and all the ages to come, to look back and ſee how poorly the world went on for ſo many thouſand years, even to the heels of our times; and I make no queſtion but that after ages (ſo great are the diſcoveries ſtill behind) will be equally aſtoniſhed at the dulneſs and ignorance of ours.

How may they hereafter, when ſome effectual method for the aſcertaining the longitude of the globe ſhall be diſcovered to them, admire at our ſtupidity in not being able to find it out ſooner? Juſt as we now admire at the ignorance even of the great Sir Francis Drake, and Sir Walter Raleigh, whoſe geography was ſo weak, and ſo ſhort-ſighted, that they run away to the ſouthward as far as the Canary iſlands, and then ſtood over weſt to the Caribbee iſlands, then north through the gulph of Florida, and ſo coaſted along the ſhore now called *Carolina*, to find out the coaſt of Virginia; a voyage almoſt a thouſand leagues about.

But let no man flatter the age with pretending we are arrived to a perfection of diſcoveries.

What's now diſcover'd, only ſerves to ſhow,
That nothing's known to what is yet to know.

A TRAVELLER.

Proceedings

Proceedings and Debates in PARLIAMENT [455.], and in EAST-INDIA courts [66. 131.].

ON Friday, Feb. 12. at a general meeting of the proprietors of East-India ſtock, the following propoſitions were laid before them.

1. That an application be made to parliament, for the loan of 1,500,000 l. for four years, at four per cent. per ann. with liberty of redeeming the ſame ſo ſoon as the company may be able, by payments of not leſs than 300,000 l.

2. That the company divide ſix per cent. per ann. from Chriſtmas laſt, till a moiety of the ſaid loan ſhall be diſcharged, and that then they may divide eight per cent. per ann.; and after the whole loan ſhall be diſcharged, that thenceforth the ſurplus of the nett profits ariſing to the company in England, above the ſaid eight per cent. be appropriated to the payment of the company's bond-debt, until the ſame ſhall be reduced to 1,500,000 l. and that, from the time ſuch reduction ſhall be effected, ſuch ſurplus profits ſhall be divided between the public and the company, in the proportion of three fourths to the public, and one fourth to the company; but in caſe ſuch ſurplus ſhall exceed ſixteen per cent. then the exceſs thereof ſhall be equally divided between the public and the company.

3. That the company be permitted to preſent a bill, to be paſſed into a law, if the wiſdom of parliament ſhall think fit, for the better regulation of their affairs and ſervants in India, and for the due adminiſtration of juſtice in Bengal.

4. That authentic copies of all accounts of the Duannee revenues, and the charges of the collecting thereof, and alſo of the civil and military expences of Bengal, be annually laid before parliament.

5. That the amounts of the company's ſales, charges, debts owing, amount of bills drawn upon the company, and of goods in warehouſe, be delivered annually to parliament.

6. That teas may be exported free of duty to America.

7. That the depoſits on the purchaſe of bohea teas, which, by the act 18° Geo. II are fixed at 21. be increaſed to 41. per cheſt.

8. That application be made for releaſing the company from the heavy penal intereſt, incurred by non-payment of money due to the public, by virtue of the late acts of parliament, reſpecting the indemnity on teas, and the agreement for payment of 400,000 l. per ann. for five years from Feb. 1. 1769, into the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer.

Gov. Johnſtone, having ſtated the dangers which might ariſe from entering into any propoſitions previous to the knowledge of what the miniſter might demand, concluded with the following motion: "That the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, together with Edward Wheeler, and Robert Gregory, Eſqs, (Directors), do immediately wait on the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, with the thanks of the General Court, for his kind intentions to ſerve them; and would be glad to know from him what general plan he would propoſe for the mutual good of the public and the company." — After a long debate, the queſtion being put, the motion was agreed to, three to one.

Lord North's anſwer was laid before a general court on the 17th, viz. "That from the moment the Eaſt-India buſineſs was taken up as an object of adminiſtration, to the preſent hour, he was diſpoſed to aſſiſt them as far as he was able, conſiſtent with his duty; but that he could not think himſelf warranted, either for himſelf, or any of his Majeſty's miniſters, to chalk out any particular line for the company to go by; that from their particular ſituation, they muſt be ſuppoſed to have a greater knowledge of their own affairs than any body elſe; but ſhould they decline any propoſitions, he knew of no place ſo proper for them to originate in as parliament."

The clerk then acquainted the court, that the directors, upon a conſultation on Lord North's anſwer, had propoſed to addreſs parliament by petition, in ſubſtance, as follows. "That though, through unfortunate and unforeſeen events, the company were under a neceſſity of applying to them for a loan of 1,500,000 l.; yet they would be pleaſed to conſider the benefits government had reaped from them, by the payment to them of near two millions of money, ſince their poſſeſſion of the Duannee revenues, together with above one million

in duties; that in consequence of these benefits, and the general good effect of their commerce, they prayed for such relief as should be consistent with the rights of their charter, and the good of the public." — The eight propositions above inserted were added.

At a general court on the 19th, Mr Smith insisted, that the propositions should be taken up one by one, and discussed in order, beginning with the first; and proposed to substitute the word *repaying* in place of *redeeming*. — The Duke of Richmond entered into a minute detail of the business, shewing the danger of taking up the propositions piece-meal, as by granting some, they so naturally depended on others, that it would be impossible to separate them; so that a general discussion of them would be the readiest way of inquiring into them, as well as pointing out their defects. He then read such alterations as he thought would be most conducive to the good of the company, with further regulations, beginning thus: "That all sums of money due, or that should hereafter be due, to government, provided they did not exceed the sum of 1,500,000l. should be paid by the suspension of the annual 400,000l.; redeeming the same so soon as the company may be able, by payments of not less than 300,000l. with four per cent. interest per ann." — Gov. Johnstone supported the Duke. — Mr Dempster told the court, he thought it his duty, as a director, to take a part in the debate. He entered into the cause of the original evils, which he said were not owing to the heavy bills drawn on them from Bengal, nor from the indemnity on teas, but from not lowering the dividend a year sooner. He joined issue with the Noble Duke, by thinking the company's affairs did not demand so great a loan as 1,500,000l. and that the suspension of the debt with government for a time, was the most conducive to the honour and interest of the company, particularly as their pressing creditors were all satisfied, and they had nothing to fear but from government, or the Bank of England, whose interest it was to support the company, as a great money engine of state, whose credit was inseparably connected with their own. — After much debate, Mr Smith's first motion, together with the previous question upon it, were put; and on a division, the previous question was lost, and Mr Smith's original question was agreed to be tried by ballot on the 24th. Which it was accordingly; and the numbers were, for the question 405, against it 199. — After the ballot was ended Mr Dempster disqualified himself as a director; declaring, that the propositions likely to be agreed to were such, that the duty he owed the company, the constitution, and himself, reduced him to the necessity of avoiding to have any hand in carrying them to parliament.

Next day, the 25th, the court went on with the remainder of Mr Smith's propositions, which he had consolidated into one, viz. "That the following proposal be added to the proposition for borrowing of 1,500,000l. viz. That the company shall not divide more than six per cent. per ann. from Christmas last, until the said loan shall be reduced to 750,000l.; and that then they may divide, not exceeding eight per cent. per ann.; and after the whole loan shall be discharged, that thenceforth the surplus of the nett profits arising to the company in England, above the said eight per cent. be appropriated to the payment of the company's present bond-debt, until the same shall be reduced to 1,500,000l; and that from the time such reduction shall be effected, such surplus profits shall be equally divided between the public and the company: That the company be released from the heavy penal interest incurred by the non-payment of money due to the public, by virtue of the late acts of parliament, respecting the indemnity on teas, and the agreement for payment of 400,000l. per ann. for five years from Feb. 1. 1769, into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer: That authentic copies of all accounts of the Duannee revenues, and the charges of the collection thereof, and also of the civil and military expences of Bengal, be annually laid before parliament: That the amount of the company's sales, charges, debts owing, amount of bills drawn upon the company, and of goods in warehouse, be also delivered annually to parliament: That leave may be given to export teas duty-free to America: That the deposits on the purchase of Bohea teas, which, by the act 18° Geo. II. are fixed at 2l. per chest, be increased to 4l. per chest; and that the Lords of the Treasury be impowered, upon petition from the East-India company, to grant liberty for exporting any quantity of tea to

foreign parts, free of all duty, the company being obliged to keep in their warehouses a quantity of tea equal to eighteen months national consumption: And the company beg leave to assure parliament, that they will forthwith consider and propose such regulations as shall appear proper and effectual for the most advantageous management of their affairs, and for the due administration of justice in India; and that the above be annexed to a petition, and be presented to parliament under the company's seal."

Mr Smith entered into a defence of his proposals; and concluded with hoping for unanimity, as the affairs of the company were soon to be entered on at large in the house of Commons.—The Duke of Richmond replied; and was adhered to by Gov. Johnstone, Mr Creighton, Mr Dempster, and many others; and a motion was made, That the first part of the propositions should end at the sum of 1,500,000l.? which, after a debate of three hours, was lost on a division.

The court went next on the participation with government of their revenues, by sharing half and half at a certain period.

Those in favour of this mode said, That the company were not to consider themselves as independent of parliament, whose power they were partly in; that consequently, by carrying up to them certain propositions, without holding up some *douceurs*, little benefit may be expected: that at the period participation was to take place, the company would be powerful and flourishing, and well able to pay government such a share; particularly as they were willing to enter so readily into their distresses, by giving them a loan in their exigencies.

The Duke of Richmond, Gov. Johnstone, Mr Adair, Mr Creighton, and Mr Elliot, opposed these arguments. The Duke said, That parliament was bound to preserve the charter of the company, and the company had an indubitable right to expect it: that they had already squeezed from the company above two millions of their money, but even this enormous sum would be a trifle compared to what they may expect the moment they became partners with them. Your giving them three fourths, (said the Duke), as were mentioned in the first propositions, or half, which is now introduced in this lumped composition, is by no means an object of debate; it is the giving them any participation at all should be our object, as by that participation they will be impowered every now and then to call you to an account, object to your shipping, your expences, &c. and, in short, to every transaction they may have an interest in quibbling with. Do but consider (continued his Grace) how a former parliament served you, when you brought a double proposition to them, like this: they took your 400,000l. part of your proposition; but reduced your dividend, the other part. How they could have the *impudence* to do this, is amazing! [Here some persons called to order.] I repeat the word *impudence*; and, if necessary, would repeat it in the highest assembly of this kingdom. I know of no fitter epithet, as they well knew the money was given them for obtaining what they denied; and let any gentleman put the case in private life, and he will add the *profligate*. Here is a man who wants a favour from another, which he gives him a sum of money for, and the moment he pockets it, he turns his back upon the one that depended on him; for God's sake what will you call this man? Is it not a similar case?—He therefore concluded his speech by requesting the court to take warning from so recent an example.

A ballot was taken on this question March 1.; and the numbers stood, for the question 377, against it 84.

On which Mr Creighton addressed the Chair, wishing, that previous to their carrying the petition to parliament, a deputation should wait on Lord North, to know whether every part of it corresponded fully with his Lordship's sentiments, and then make a report to a court of proprietary to be held for that purpose, previous to the carrying up the propositions and petition to parliament. He observed, that should Lord North disapprove of the propositions, or any part of them, it would be injudicious to attempt carrying them into the senate, as the minister's interest would be against it; therefore he wished Lord North's sentiments should be made known to the proprietary, at a general court to be held in a day or two; and then, if he made no exceptions or alterations to the propositions, to present them to parliament.

He was answered by the Chair, Sir James Cockburne, Mr Lascelles, and Mr Macleane, That it was losing time in calling another court on that subject, as the

the ſeſſion was far advanced; and that if Lord North either diſapproved of the propoſitions, or wanted to tack any others, contrary to the intereſt of the company, the gentlemen who were delegated to wait upon him, were men of ſuch honourable ſentiments, that they would take the earlieſt opportunity of acquainting a general court of proprietary with his thoughts, previous to their carrying them to parliament.

The Duke of Richmond coincided with Mr Creighton, on the neceſſity of the deputation waiting on Lord North.

The queſtion was then put, Whether the court ſhould be adjourned *ſine die*; or whether Lord North's ſentiments ſhould be reported to a court of proprietary previous to petitioning parliament? The numbers came out thirteen on each ſide; ſo it was determined by lot; and came out for the latter. On another diviſion, Whether to adjourn to Thurſday, or the Monday following? it carried for Thurſday, 14 to 12.

Next day, March 2. Mr Sullivan preſented the petition to the Commons: which having been read, Lord North informed the Houſe, that as the ſecret committee had not yet finiſhed their final report, and that they intend to take a receſs of two days, he thought it would be better to defer the further conſideration of the Eaſt-India affairs till Monday next, in order that the whole matter might be diſcuſſed together. His Lordſhip then made a motion, That the Houſe do, on Monday the 8th inſt. go into a committee of the whole Houſe, to take into conſideration the affairs of the Eaſt-India company. Which was agreed to.

At a general court of the Eaſt-India company, March 4. Lord North's anſwer was reported, in ſubſtance, "That in anſwer to the requeſt of the general court, communicated to him by the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and Edward Wheeler, Eſq; he could not ſee any part of the propoſitions he could, in his ſituation, obſerve upon, but *one*; and that was relative to the regulations the company intended making in the affairs of Bengal; which he adviſed them to enter upon with as much diſpatch as the importance of that matter would admit of."

Gov. Johnſtone and Mr Creighton then ſeverally preſſed the Chairman and Deputy to know what other particular converſation they had with his Lordſhip. To which they replied, "That as Lord North had given his anſwer in writing to the general court, they thought they had fully diſcharged their duty, in communicating that reply." Being again preſſed on the ſame ſubject, they ſaid, "All they could charge their recollection with was, that upon the Deputy's aſking his Lordſhip, whether he adviſed the keeping back the propoſitions to parliament till ſuch time as they could carry up the regulations?" he anſwered, "he thought it much better to go up with what they had, and carry the remainder as ſoon as poſſible."

Mr Adair then aſked Mr Wheeler, Whether Lord North did, or did not ſay, from the reſolutions of the company, he was precluded from giving any opinion? Mr Wheeler ſaid, he would anſwer every thing in his power, provided it was the ſenſe of the court. The court acquieſcing in Mr Adair's queſtion, Mr Wheeler anſwered in the affirmative.

This new piece of information being got at, Mr Adair expatiated on the errors the company had plunged themſelves into, by not going to the premier with their conſiderations, previous to their forming them into propoſitions to be laid before parliament: then, he ſaid, they might have expected his advice, and conſequently his aſſiſtance; now they have every thing to dread from their mode of application. He was ſeconded by the Duke of Richmond; between whom and the Deputy-Chairman there was a little ſharp altercation. After which an adjournment being propoſed, a debate aroſe, Whether it ſhould be general, or to a particular day? and, on a diviſion, carried for the former.

The Commons, March 9. took into conſideration the affairs of the Eaſt-India company. The Houſe was remarkably full.—Previous to the Speaker's quitting the chair, the petition from the Eaſt-India company was read, a liſt of the proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock was ordered to be printed, and then Lord North preſented to the Houſe ſeveral papers, containing copies of letters which paſſed between Mr Pitt, then ſecretary of ſtate, on the part of the Engliſh, and M. Buffy and others on the part of the French court, relative to the French and Engliſh Eaſt-India companies. Theſe papers contained the ſentiments of both courts, at the time the definitive treaty of peace was negotiating between the two na-

tions, respecting our territorial acquisitions in India. On a motion being made, That the papers should lie on the table, Mr Dowdeswell read part of a foreign publication, which contained the following passage. "Respecting those territorial acquisitions the English East-India company hath made in Asia, every dispute relative thereto must be settled by that company itself, the crown of England having no right to interfere in what is allowed to be the legal and exclusive property of a body-corporate belonging to the English nation."

From several other papers which Mr Dowdeswell said he had to produce, all maintaining the same doctrine, authenticated by the British ministry at the time of the peace, Mr Dowdeswell inferred, that as far as the sentiments of the crown could be collected from the sentiments of its ministers, it was understood that the East-India company had an exclusive and undoubted right to those territories it possessed, whether acquired by conquest or otherwise. Previous therefore to entering upon a discussion of the company's affairs, he said he thought it necessary to acquaint the House with the sentiments of some former administrations, in which he had the honour to bear a part, and with which sentiments he now entirely coincided in opinion. Mr Dowdeswell concluded by moving, That all the papers presented by Lord North, Mr Conway, and himself, should lie on the table. This being the declared sense of the House, the Speaker quitted the chair, and the debates ensued, viz.

Lord North. Before, Sir, we enter into a discussion of the East-India company's affairs, I shall beg leave to make a few remarks upon an opinion which hath gained ground abroad, respecting a supposed right the company have to demand and expect assistance from parliament.

It has, Sir, with a great shew of confidence, been asserted, that the income agreed to be paid by the company to government was excessive, was advantageous to the state, and, the company's affairs considered, was more than they could possibly afford, doing justice to the several proprietors of stock. Taking this position for granted, it hath been argued, that as the state, by exacting the stipulated income from the company, hath been accessory to its distress, the state in justice is bound to afford the assistance necessary to extricate the company out of those difficulties in which at present it is involved. Now, Sir, this position is altogether false; and, of course, the consequence deduced from it is equally remote from truth. The position is false: for the income agreed to be paid by the East-India company to the state, so far from being advantageous, was by no means an equivalent for those articles of the revenue which the state gave up when it accepted the stipend of 400,000l. in lieu thereof. As to this being a larger sum than the company, considering the then state of their finances, could afford: was that, Sir, the fault of the ministry? was the state to blame? Did not the company of its own accord make the proposal? The first advance came not from government, but from the company: the company prayed then, as now, the assistance of government; the company knew, or ought to have known, the strength of its own resources; and if the stipend offered was more than it could with convenience discharge, it was yet less than the state had a right to require, considering the value of those articles of the revenue given up, as I before observed, in lieu of the sum proposed by the company to be annually paid to government. For my part, Sir, I declare I was, at the first, averse to giving ear to any proposal of the kind: I was in hopes the company's distresses were not what I have since found them to be; and therefore, that without the interposition of parliamentary aid they might be redressed: but when pressed by the company on the one hand, and the insight I daily gained into its deplorable situation on the other, I found it necessary for something to be done to save the company from a situation little short of absolute bankruptcy; then, Sir, I listened to the proposal; but so far from an exaction, it was only an acquiescence on the part of government to the company's repeated and earnest solicitations.

The justice then, Sir, of the state's at all interfering on a supposition of its having been accessory to the company's distresses, is an idea utterly repugnant to the matter of fact. As to the right the state has to interpose its authority, founded on its prior claim to all territorial acquisitions made by a body of its subjects, I shall say but little, though I might be fully justified in maintaining this right even in the most absolute sense: for, Sir, many men far my superiors in abilities,

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in learning, and knowledge of the laws, have declared themselves of this opinion, and scruple not to express themselves clearly on this head, that "such territorial possessions as the subjects of any state shall acquire by conquest, are virtually the property of the state, and not of those individuals who acquire them." I am, however, Sir, now only reciting the opinion of others as well as myself; but whether we allow or not that the East-India company hath a claim of justice to be relieved, it certainly will on all hands be most readily granted, that in policy we ought, if possible, to extricate from its difficulties a company so consequential to that state, and conducive, when under proper regulations, to the good of that whole, of which it is an illustrious part.

It is some time, Sir, since a bill was framed, which it was imagined would greatly contribute to rectify the disorders complained of in India: but, Sir, the difficulty of appointing the judges, together with the want of proper information concerning the immense and complicated system of management carried on in Bengal, to which, if we add an ignorance of the real causes which contributed to occasion the company's misfortunes, these obstacles prevented the application of what then was thought might prove an adequate remedy; and, in the sequel, the bill was lost. We are now, Sir, to consider, as something in policy ought, what can be done for the relief of the company: but even now we shall not be able to enter deeply into the affair, we shall not be able to probe the disease to the bottom, we are not sufficiently acquainted with its nature to prescribe, as skilful physicians, any thing which may effectuate a radical cure. In short, Sir, we still want the necessary information. Your committees, open and secret, have done all that men could do, with an unwearied diligence, and perseverance almost unparallelled. The latter hath performed every thing which could be expected; it hath done honour to its institutors, by fully answering the end of its institution. But still, Sir, there is much to come to light: at present suspicion only authorises us to say, that from the malversation of the company's servants abroad, and perhaps the culpability of some of its leading agents at home, there is an absolute necessity for an immediate interposition.

Far, Sir, be it from me to intend a reflection upon any particular man or set of men: we have no positive evidence of guilt, though strong enough presumptive, to justify us in supposing, that in a country where the temptation to err is so powerful, and the hopes of escaping with impunity so flattering, matters have not been conducted by the company's servants with that fairness and propriety they ought. Let, however, Sir, the guilt of individuals be ever so great, the company is an object of too much national consequence to be overlooked. A company, Sir, the annual receipt of which amounts to almost four millions, and which exports British articles to the amount of 400,000 l. such a company is of too great consequence, considered in a commercial light, not to call for our attention to its welfare. I will, Sir, state the affairs of the company. — [Here he made a very accurate estimate of the nett profits of the company for several years past; and after shewing the decrease of profits, and gradual deficiencies incurred; after declaring it as a fact, that the company had proposed a dividend at the very time it was in little better than an insolvent state, his Lordship concluded thus.] From hence, Sir, I am warranted to declare, that in September the company will be deficient 1,300,425 l.

Now, Sir, various plans have been proposed to me to relieve the company. The first is, that they might "borrow what money they want upon bonds." But this is a method I can by no means approve of; for, Sir, they have already stretched their credit too far. Another expedient has been suggested, which is the "funding the company's bills." But this, Sir, would by no means effect what is wanted, an immediate relief; the company's bills are diffused through a variety of hands; this expedient therefore would require a length of time to bring about the end proposed. Lastly, it has been suggested, that as the "directors and managers of the company must have been somehow or other to blame, it is but just that they should chiefly contribute to extricate the company out of those distresses, to plunge it in which their flagrant misconduct has contributed." But, Sir, every man at first sight will perceive the futility of this proposal; for during the interval spent in getting at proofs of the guilt of the culprits, the company may be ruined beyond even a possibility of redemption.

demption. On the whole, Sir, after revolving again and again this subject in my mind, I am more and more convinced, that an instantaneous step should be taken, and that it is for the interest even of the public that the public should assist the company; not, however, without taking the necessary precaution to prevent the like disasters from befalling the company in future; not without restraining the dividend to a certain assessment; nor yet without providing, that in case the managers of the company should neglect so to regulate their affairs as effectually to rectify the abuses which at present subsist, that then, at the time the public grants an aid of money, the grant may be accompanied with parliamentary aid to remedy the evils complained of.

I did, Sir, flatter myself that some plan of this kind, some salutary scheme of reformation, would have been proposed. I could have wished it had originated from the company, and not from parliament; but as it is, Sir, taking the precautions above intimated for my guide, I shall beg leave to propose the following motions to the consideration of this House; and should they be assented to, we shall then have an opportunity, session after session, of making ourselves such thorough masters of East-India affairs, that we shall be well enabled to adopt those plans only, which by alleviating past, may prevent the future misfortunes of a company, to contribute to the lasting welfare and prosperity of which has been my desire, and shall be my endeavour. —— He concluded, proposing the following resolutions.

That it is the opinion of this House, that the affairs of the East-India company are in such a state as to require parliamentary assistance.

That a loan of a sum of money is necessary to reinstate the company's affairs.

That a supply of 1,400,000l. be granted to the company.

Provided, at the same time, due care shall be taken, that the necessary regulations be adopted to prevent the company's experiencing the late exigencies in future.

Mr Dowdeswell. The Noble Lord, with a perspicuity peculiar to himself, hath stated the company's affairs, and proved, I believe, Sir, to the satisfaction of every man present, that, without almost instantaneous relief, the company is in a fair way of being totally undone. I am, Sir, so well convinced of the propriety of our interposition, that I rise, not to oppose the Noble Lord's resolutions, but to make a few remarks upon some expressions let fall in his speech.

The deplorable situation of the India company hath been painted both within and without doors in lively colours: but, Sir, who hath been more immediately accessory to its distresses? Hath not the prospect of immense wealth tempted its own servants to ransack, as it were, the bowels of the very mother that bore them? Hath not administration, the present I mean, stretched forth its rapacious hands to seize upon the wealth of the company? Who then can wonder at its distresses? who can be surprised at the ruin which awaits this once flourishing body-corporate? But, Sir, the Noble Lord is pleased to talk of the territorial acquisitions of this company as of "right and justice belonging to the state." I in this particular differ so much from the Noble Lord, that I think the position utterly repugnant to truth; and, in behalf of an injured company, I here stand up to disavow such notions, as inconsistent with the chartered rights of the company, as inconsistent with common justice, and as inconsistent with that encouragement which should ever be given in a commercial state to companies of such consequence as that trading to the East Indies. This, Sir, is all I have at present to say upon the subject: with respect to the resolutions proposed by the Noble Lord, I am too much a friend to the company to oppose them in a single instance.

Mr Dempster. Unwilling to occupy the time of the House, I shall, Sir, be as brief and concise as possible.

The Noble Lord dropped an expression which I confess gave me greater surprise than any thing I ever remember to have heard since I had the honour of sitting in this House. The Noble Lord was pleased to say, Sir, that "the East-India company had no claim of justice for relief." To what, in the name of goodness, doth this assertion amount? Is not the East-India company a trading company? Have not the benefits accruing from its traffick been immense to this kingdom? And shall we say, nay shall we hear it from the mouth of administration itself, that in strict justice we ought not to attend to the commercial interests of G. Britain? For what, Sir, do we by relieving

lieving the company, except put it in a ſituation of benefiting the ſtate by its commerce? Yet, Sir, according to the Noble Lord, this is not a matter of juſtice, but of policy merely, that is of convenience to ſome party! If ſuch be the language of office, it differs, Sir, ſo much from my ſentiments, that I ſhould think myſelf deficient in point of duty, did I not totally diſclaim the idea as incongruous, and the propoſition as an abſurdity in terms, although an abſurdity of a dangerous tendency.

Reſpecting the territorial acquiſitions of the company, there alſo, Sir, I entirely differ in opinion from the Noble Lord; and, if I err, can plead, as well as the Noble Lord, reſpectable authority as a ſanction for my error. Several gentlemen well ſkilled in the laws of their country, have advanced it as their opinions, that the company have an undoubted, a clear, and an excluſive right to the territories poſſeſſed in India, whether acquired by conqueſt or otherwiſe. I have now, Sir, a gentleman in my eye, who formerly held the ſame opinion: he is now, indeed, in office; and whether a change of ſituation may have ſo far operated upon his intellects as to change his ſentiments in this particular, I cannot determine. However, Sir, this is not the time to debate the propoſition; it is not properly before us; when it is, I ſhall enter the liſts a champion for the company's rights, and I will ſhew, that to maintain the Noble Lord's poſition, is to maintain, that the charters of corporate bodies may be violated at pleaſure, ſet at nought with impunity, and abrogated whenever it can ſerve the purpoſes of government.

[Mr Edmund Burke made ſome grammatical criticiſms on the laſt clauſe of the propoſitions, "Provided, at the ſame time," &c. Lord North anſwered, and Mr Burke replied. Meſſ. William Burke, Charles Fox, and Edmund Burke again, ſpoke all in an humorous manner.]

Gov. Johnſtone. I riſe, Sir, entirely to coincide with the Noble Lord's motions, though I differ from him in opinion concerning the territorial acquiſitions in India. A late Chancellor, I remember, who did honour to the poſt he occupied, declared himſelf in favour of the company's excluſive right of territory. However, this is not the place for ſuch points to be determined; as truſtees for the public, we are parties concerned, and cannot decide in the public's favour againſt the company. Weſtminſter hall is the place for ſuch deciſions. One thing, Sir, I muſt beg leave to mention.

There was a propoſal relative to increaſing the dividend, before a participation of profits between government and the company ſhould take place. The Chairman, at a general court, I remember, was aſked, whether he thought that propoſal would be agreed to? His anſwer was, "That he had reaſons to think it would meet with no oppoſition." He was aſked by many, and myſelf in particular, "Whether he ſpoke this from authority, or his own conjecture?" Now, Sir, the effect ſuch a declaration muſt have upon the ſtock, is too notorious to need recital. What, therefore, I have to ſay is, that if the Chairman made the declaration from authority, the Noble Lord who made the motion, has been a little inconſiſtent; but if the Chairman made the declaration without authority, he is, to the laſt degree, criminal, as ſuch proceeding is ſporting with proprietors, who are already in too deplorable a ſituation, not richly to deſerve the interpoſition of parliament in their favour.

Sir George Colebrooke. As the Hon. Gentleman hath thought proper to allude in a particular manner to my conduct at a late general court, if the Houſe chuſes it, I am ready to relate the converſation which paſſed in ſeveral interviews with the Noble Lord, though I had much rather be excuſed. [Here the Houſe preſſed him to proceed; and he related ſome private confidential converſation, and then concluded thus]: From theſe expreſſions of the Noble Lord, I did, I confeſs, underſtand, that he avowed the propoſal relative to an increaſe of dividend previous to the participation taking place, and as ſuch I ventured the declaration when called upon in a general court.

Lord North. What the Hon. Gentleman over the way [Gov. Johnſtone] has let fall, I confeſs ſurpriſes me. In all the interviews I ever had with the Hon. Gentleman [Sir George Colebrooke] in his official capacity, as Chairman of the company, I was always careful not to be miſtaken: I always cautioned him againſt all thoughts of increaſing the dividend above ſix per cent. and I repeatedly told him, that whatever paſſed in converſation, I expected for ever to be buried in oblivion, and that it might never be quoted as authoriſing him to take

take a ſingle ſtep. With reſpect to what was committed to writing, that I told the Hon. Gentleman he was at liberty to rely upon as the reſult of mature deliberation. I have not one of the Hon. Gentleman's letters about me; but I will venture to affirm, that in none of them is there a ſingle expreſſion which could be conſtrued into an acquieſcence in an increaſe of dividend previous to the participation taking place. The very idea is abſurd: to authoriſe a company to increaſe their dividend before they have paid their debts, is to the laſt degree prepoſterous, and contrary to every maxim I have hitherto laid down in all my treaties with the company.

Sir George Colebrooke. In juſtification of myſelf, I muſt be permitted to ſay, that I am incapable of repeating a private converſation to any man's diſadvantage. I will not affirm, that there are expreſſions in any of the letters which might lead me to conclude that the Noble Lord would accede to the propoſal of an increaſe of dividend, but I thought ſome of his verbal expreſſions authoriſed me to ſay what I did at the general court.

Here the debates ended; and the propoſitions as above inſerted ſtood for report.

Obſervations on the pruning of trees that are not coniferous, when intended to be let ſtand for timber.

TO ſave the trouble of particular precepts, I ſhall premiſe a few general obſervations on the growth and œconomy of that particular ſpecies of plants, by attending to which any man of judgement and diſcretion will know how to vary his mode of management as circumſtances may require, without being perplexed with caſes and diſtinctions, that it might be difficult, on many occaſions, to diſcriminate or remember.

The leaves of trees are by nature intended to attract the juices of plants from the earth, and to ſerve as organs of perſpiration, by means of which the ſuperfluous juices are thrown off into the air: and as theſe leaves are always found at the extremities of the branches, and as the juices, in flowing to theſe extremities, depoſit in their paſſage that matter which is gradually formed into wood, and ſerves to augment the ſize of the tree, it neceſſarily follows, that as all the juices that flow towards every branch of the tree, paſs through the undermoſt part of the ſtem below the origin of all the branches, that part of the ſtem will be faſter increaſed in ſize than any other part; for as every branch carries off from the ſtem, at the place where it diverges from it, all the juices that are pumped up by the leaves upon it, that proportion of the juices can no longer ſerve to augment the ſize of the ſtem above the inſertion of that particular branch. Hence therefore it follows, that the ſtem of the tree will be more or leſs taper, according to the number, ſize, and poſition of the branches.

Now as it is in general a deſireable thing, to have a tree rather to have a ſtem of ſome conſiderable magnitude, than to conſiſt entirely of limbs and branches, it will be prudent in general for the man who has planted trees of this kind, to look over them from time to time, and where he finds any branch that bears too great a proportion to the ſize of the ſtem, inſtantly to lop it off: for it is not with theſe as with coniferous trees, that when the leading ſhoot is broke off, ſome one of the lateral branches naturally advances above the reſt, aſſumes a more erect poſition, and becomes of its own accord the leading ſtem; for among this claſs of trees, ſhould the above-mentioned accident happen, each of the branches would increaſe in ſize in proportion to the bulk that it originally bore, till the tree arrived at perfection, every twig continuing to make new ſhoots, and increaſing in ſize, without neceſſarily pruning itſelf, as the coniferous trees do.

Few who have planted deciduous trees ſeem to have omitted to make this obſervation; and many have drawn a corollary from it that ſeems to be extremely natural, although it leads to an erroneous practice. It is this. Since, ſay they, every branch that ariſes from the ſtem draws off a part of the nouriſhment from thence; and as the ſtem is the principal and moſt valuable part of the tree; it follows, that if I cut off all the ſide-branches, the whole of the ſap will be determined to the ſtem and top-ſhoot, and it will of conſequence advance much faſter than it would otherwiſe do. This, I honeſtly own, was the manner in which I reaſoned in the early part of my life, and practiſed accordingly: — but unfortunately I did not find the effect to anſwer my expectations. The tree, for want of a ſufficient number of leaves, did not

not pump up ſuch a quantity of juices as it otherwiſe would have done, ſo that the top made no extraordinary progreſs; and as the ſtem, by being thus deprived of the means of being augmented in ſize towards the root, continued too ſmall in proportion to the height thereof; and as the whole of the leaves were at the top, the wind had ſuch a power over it as to bend and ſtrain it ſo much, as greatly hindered the free aſcent of the ſap, and in a ſhort time made the tree become ſtunted, and covered with moſs; and if it chanced to be a quick-growing tree with flexible branches, like the common Scots elm, the top became too weighty for the ſlender ſtem to be able to ſupport, and it fell down to the ground, ſo as to make the moſt diſtorted and extraordinary appearance that can well be imagined. There is a plantation of elms belonging to a gentleman in my neighbourhood, who has perſiſted in ſtripping all the branches from the ſtem, and leaving only a few at the top, which at this moment has more the appearance of a field covered with large mole-traps than any thing elſe to which I can liken it.

Being, from theſe obſervations, entirely ſatisfied of the impropriety of that practice, I have ſince obſerved, that to preſerve a tree in the higheſt poſſible degree of health and vigour, it is neceſſary to train it ſo as that the ſtem may have a degree of ſtrength ſufficient to bear, without being too much bent, the wind to which it may be expoſed; and that, of conſequence, it may be with ſafety more bared in a ſituation that is well ſheltered than in one that is much expoſed; that, provided the ſtem can be brought to a proper figure, the greater the quantity of leaves that the tree is allowed to carry, the more luxuriant and healthy it will be; and that, to effectuate theſe purpoſes, the eaſieſt way is, from time to time to prune away the largeſt branches that ſeem to threaten to take an over proportion of nouriſhment, — to thin the top when too thick, ſo as to let in the air among the branches, without giving the wind too much power over it, — and to leave upon the ſtem a greater or ſmaller number of ſmall branches, as the ſituation of the tree and particular ſhape of the ſtem may require, which, by carrying a few leaves, ſerve to augment the ſtem, and give to the whole tree a degree of vigour that it would not otherwiſe acquire. To thin then judiciouſly is the proper province of the pruner, and not to ſweep the ſtem bare to a certain height, above which nothing at all is done: than which, I will venture to ſay, nothing can be more injudicious; except in a deep den very much ſheltered from the wind, in which the trees are thinly planted; in which ſituation this practice is far leſs pernicious than in any other.

The reader will eaſily perceive, that, in ſhooting flexible trees, like the elm, it will be neceſſary to thin the top more, and leave more branches upon the trunk to bring it to a proper degree of ſtrength, than upon ſuch as grow naturally thicker, as the aſh.

It may not be improper here to obſerve, that the oak, although the natural wood of this country, and happily adapted to our ſoil and climate, has been of late much leſs cultivated than it deſerves, owing to various cauſes, among which injudicious pruning may perhaps be reckoned one. This is in a peculiar manner, the *king of the foreſt*, and is with difficulty reared to perfection in any other ſituation. When young it advances with great vigour, making every year two ſhoots, one in the month of June, and the other commencing in Auguſt, and uſually continuing to grow till the froſt ſtops it in the end of autumn. This laſt ſhoot is ſometimes of great length; and if the tree is very vigorous, it is ſo ſoft and tender as infallibly to be wholly killed by the froſt; and as a number of ſhoots ſet out next year at the end of the firſt ſhoot of the foregoing ſummer, it in a ſhort time becomes a thick, buſhy, ſtunted-like ſhrub, which, by continuing long within reach of cattle, is often browſed upon by them, in which caſe it never riſes to any thing elſe than a ſhrub. Now if, with a view to give it a ſtem, we attempt to prune off ſome of the branches, as above recommended, we give it an additional degree of vigour, make it continue to grow later in winter, and of conſequence cauſe it to be infallibly killed down almoſt entirely each ſeaſon; whereas, when it grows in the foreſt, although it is in the ſame manner killed down a little at firſt, yet, as all the branches that are produced are left upon it, theſe, by being ſo numerous, come at length to loſe that hurtful vigorouſneſs, and thus get time to acquire a proper degree of firmneſs, ſo as to be able to reſiſt the froſt in winter, after which none of them are ever killed down; and as ſome

ſhoot gradually takes the lead of the reſt, eſpecially if tolerably thick planted, that becomes a ſtem, and in that ſituation t advances ever afterwards without interruption. This is the natural progreſs of the oak; and thus treated, we have few ſoils on which it will not thrive.

I doubt much if it be poſſible to rear the oak to perfection in ſingle rows, or detached trees, in an expoſed ſituation: and if ever the pruning-knife can be applied to a young oak, it muſt be by doing it in the month of Auguſt or September; for at that time of the year, lopping off any of the branches, checks the growth of the tree for that ſeaſon, and gives the tender ſhoots that are left time to harden before the froſts come on, in which caſe they are not killed down. This I have tried for the ſake of experiment ſeveral times, and never found it fail. Many other trees that are apt to loſe their tops in winter, may be preſerved by this means, as I have likewiſe experienced. Even the aſh-leaved American mapple, which, without this care, never fails to be killed down a great way, even in our mildeſt winters, I have preſerved in the ſevereſt winters we have, without loſing an inch, by this means alone.—Yours, &c.

Week. Mag. AGRICOLA.

SIR, *London, July* 1773.

I Was the other day in company where modeſty was the topic of converſation. The diſcourſe turned upon modeſty in men, which was allowed to be twofold, but as both theſe ſorts of modeſty appeared to ſpring from the ſame root, and generally to go together, they were admitted as a fair ſubject of debate; when I was not a little diſpleaſed to find, that the majority of the company, the greateſt part of which were ladies, declared againſt modeſty in men, as an unneceſſary qualification, nay, even as a defect; and in the courſe of their argument treated it accordingly.

When I retired, I began to reflect on what muſt be the conſequences of ſuch a deciſion by the fair ſex.—It is certain, that a modeſt man labours under many diſadvantages in his dealings with the world, I mean with men; but that theſe ſhould be multiplied with regard to their connections with the women, (by whom modeſty of any kind ought to be reſpected), is certainly ſomewhat hard; and, for the honour of the ſex one could not but wiſh it were otherwiſe.

Is it not abſurd, when a virtuous young man (of which number I believe there are not too many in this metropolis) is praiſed for one of his good qualities; is it not abſurd, I ſay, for any man, infinitely more ſo for any woman, to add, "that he is too modeſt, and that ſpoils all?" And is not this an encouragement to vice and debauchery from that very quarter whence they ought to receive their greateſt check, the tribunal of the fair?

I can account for this abſurdity by one ſuggeſtion, which, if not in the mouth, is, I fear, in the heart of almoſt every young woman, viz. "That a modeſt man has not a ſufficient regard for the ſex:" than which there never was a more falſe maxim advanced; for the moſt modeſt men are generally the greateſt adorers of the fair ſex; their regard for whom is indeed the very occaſion of that timidity which ſo often expoſes them to ridicule. Should any woman be apprehenſive of any farther inconveniencies from ſuch a diſpoſition, what an opinion might we not juſtly entertain of her! Yet ſuch is the force of cuſtom, for I ſhould be ſorry to attribute it to any thing elſe, that the moſt abandoned men of the town are often preferred, even by the moſt modeſt women; and in excuſe we are told, "that reformed rakes make the beſt huſbands." If this maxim were true, it might perhaps be hard to judge when a rake was reformed. But I fear the contrary is generally the caſe. For, in the firſt place, it is hard, very hard, to wean ſuch perſons from their evil courſes; and, in the ſecond place, when they have at laſt been brought to abandon ill women, it is a great chance indeed if they do not alſo quit all thoughts of the whole ſex. Accuſtomed as they are to the worſt of females, they generally get an ill opinion of all; and, ſurfeited as they are with fictitious charms, they ſeldom retain any reliſh for real ones. In ſhort, the conſequence of a woman's joining herſelf in wedlock with ſuch a man, is generally that he brings her a fortune and conſtitution equally broken and impaired, and often deſpiſes his wife for no other reaſon than becauſe he himſelf is really an object of ſupreme contempt.

I mean not by this, that every young fellow who has been imprudent enough to run into ſome juvenile follies, however reprehenſible, ought to be marked out for reprobation by the women; all I would be underſtood to inculcate is, that the abandoned rake is by no means a fit companion for the modeſt fair, either in wedlock or in company: and certain I am, that if the ladies gave leſs encouragement to ſuch ſort of gentry, we ſhould ſee leſs of them both in our public and private companies.—The men here, as in moſt countries, chi fly form themſelves by the women.

MODESTUS.

LON-

LONDON.

Religion, Morality, &c.

The nature and extent of induſtry; a ſermon, preached before the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, July 4. 1773. In the pariſh-church of Shiplake. By James Granger, vicar. 6 d. *Davies* ——Inſcribed thus: "To the inhabitants of the pariſh of Shiplake, who neglect the ſervice of the church, and ſpend the ſabbath in the worſt kind of idleneſs, this plain ſermon, which they *never heard*, and probably will *never read*, is inſcribed by their ſincere well-wiſher and faithful miniſter, James Granger." It is a ſerious, ſenſible, and uſeful diſcourſe. C.

A preſent for your neighbour; or, The right knowledge of God, and of ourſelves: opened in a plain, practical, and experimental manner. By Richard Hill, Eſq; 4 d. *Dilly* ——Methodiſtical. C.

A diſſertation of the Phædon of Plato; or, Dialogue of the immortality of the ſoul. With ſome general obſervations upon the writings of that philoſopher. By Charles Crawford, Eſq; 4 s. ſewed. *Evans* —— No philoſopher has been more applauded than Plato, by Cicero, Pliny, Quintilian, and Longinus; and the generality of modern writers have adopted the ſentiments of the ancients, and mentioned him with the higheſt applauſe. Some, however, have cenſured him with great ſeverity, particularly Scaliger. Perhaps every impartial reader, who admires the elegance of his language, and the depth of his reſearches, will allow, that, even in the beſt of his dialogues, his reaſoning is frequently tedious, trifling, and unintelligible. The author of this diſſertation treats him in a contemptuous manner: "There cannot," ſays he, "be a greater inſtance of the blind partiality of mankind for this philoſopher, than the diſtinguiſhing that friendſhip or affection which has nothing ſenſual in it, by the appellation of *Platonic love*, when he was as much addicted to a certain unnatural inclination, as any man of that ſort who ever diſgraced a human form." The charge of pederaſty, which is here alledged againſt Plato, is too well atteſted to be denied. The learned reader may find it fully confirmed by Diogenes Laertius, in the life of that philoſopher. With reſpect to Plato's Phædon, our author ſays, we ſhall not find in it either elegance of compoſition, or one good argument for the immortality of the ſoul. C.

Hiſtory, Politics, &c.

The hiſtory of the life of Nader Shah, King of Perſia. Extracted from an Eaſtern manuſcript, which was tranſlated into French by order of the King of Denmark. With an introduction, containing, 1. A deſcription of Aſia, according to the Oriental geographers. 2. A ſhort hiſtory of Perſia from the earlieſt times to the preſent century. And an appendix, conſiſting of an eſſay on Aſiatic poetry, and the hiſtory of the Perſian language. To which are added, Pieces relative to the French tranſlation. By William Jones, Eſq; 6 s. bound. *Cadell* —— The author has here reprinted his ingenious and entertaining eſſay on the poetry of the Eaſtern nations [xxxiv. 370.]. This is followed by *A hiſtory of the Perſian language*; which contains many curious particulars, among others an account of the great Perſian poet Ferduſi. "The work of Ferduſi," ſays he, "remains entire, a glorious monument of Eaſtern genius and learning; which, if ever it ſhould be generally underſtood *in its original language*, will conteſt the merit of *invention* with Homer himſelf, whatever be thought of its ſubject, or the arrangement of its incidents. — As to the great epic poem of Ferduſi, which was compoſed in the tenth century, it would require a very long treatiſe to explain all its beauties with a minute exactneſs. The whole collection of that poet's works is called *Shahnáma*, and contains the hiſtory of Perſia, from the earlieſt times to the invaſion of the Arabs, in a ſeries of very noble poems; the longeſt and moſt regular of which is an heroic poem of one great and intereſting action, namely, *the delivery of Perſia by Cyrus* from the oppreſſions of Afraſiab, King of the Tranſoxan Tartary, who being aſſiſted by the Emperors of India and China, together with all the dæmons, giants, and enchanters of Aſi, had carried his conqueſts very far, and become exceedingly formidable to the Perſians. This poem is longer than the Iliad; the characters in it are various and ſtriking; the figures bold and animated; and the diction every where ſonorous, yet noble; poliſhed, yet full of fire. A great profuſion of learning has been thrown away by ſome critics, in comparing Homer with the heroic poets who have ſucceeded him; but it requires very little judgement to ſee, that no ſucceeding poet whatever can with any propriety be compared with Homer. That great father of the Grecian poetry and literature, had a genius too fruitful and comprehenſive to let any of the ſtriking parts of nature eſcape his obſervation; and the poets who have followed him, have done little more than tranſcribe his images, and given a new dreſs to his thoughts. Whatever elegance and refinements, therefore, may have been introduced into the works of the moderns, the ſpirit and invention of Homer have ever continued without a rival: for which reaſon I am far from pretending to aſſert, that the poet of Perſia is equal to that of Greece; but there is certainly a very great reſemblance between the works of thoſe extraordinary

traordinary men: both drew their images from nature itſelf, without catching them only by reflection, and painting, in the manner of the modern poets, *the likeneſs of a likeneſs*; and both poſſeſſed, in an eminent degree, *that rich and creative invention which is the very ſoul of poetry.*" M.

Narrative of the mutiny of the officers of the army in Bengal, in the year 1766. Written by Henry Strachey, Eſq; Secretary to Lord Clive during his laſt expedition to India, and lately given in evidence to the ſecret committee of the houſe of Commons. 3 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Becket, &c.*——Sir Robert Fletcher is particularly attacked in this publication; but he has made his defence, in ſeveral letters, printed in the news paper M.

The third and laſt report of the ſelect committee appointed by the houſe of Commons to inquire into the ſtate of the Eaſt-India company, and of the Britiſh affairs in the Eaſt Indies. 1 s. 6 d. *Evans.*

Natural Hiſtory, Medicine, &c.

Philoſophical Tranſactions, giving ſome account of the preſent undertakings, ſtudies, and labours of the ingenious, in many conſiderable parts of the world. Vol. 63. Part 1. 4to. 7 s. 6 d ſewed *L. Davies.*

A treatiſe on the kinkcough. With an appendix, containing an account of hemlock, and its preparations. By William Butter, M. D. 3 s. *Cadell*——This is a diſeaſe that medical writers have not inveſtigated with a degree of preciſion ſuitable to its importance, and which we are therefore glad to ſee placed in a clearer light by a judicious practitioner. Dr Butter has placed the efficacy of hemlock in the kinkcough in ſo favourable a view, as does honour to his own obſervation, and will, we hope, prove the means of recommending that medicine to farther trial. C.

Obſervationes de antimonio ejuſque uſu in morbis curandis. Auctore Gulielmo Saunders, M. D. et noſocomii, a Thom Guy, Armiger, inſtituti, medico 4 s. 6 d. *Whiſton.*

Belles Lettres, &c.

The elements of ſpeech By John Herries, M. A. 4 s. *Dilly.*——This treatiſe is divided into two parts. The firſt conſiſts of ſeven chapters: 1. On the organs of ſpeech; 2. Illuſtration of the elements of ſpeech and vocal muſic in the plan; 3. The alphabet; 4. Cultivation of the voice in children; 5. Impediments in ſpeech; 6. Deaf and dumb taught to ſpeak; 7. Origin of the ſimple ſounds: And the ſecond part contains eight chapters: 1. Exerciſe of the breath; 2. Strength of voice; 3. Graceful pronunciation; 4. Gradation and extent of voice; 5. Medium and management of the voice; 6. Harmony of ſpeech; 7. Emphaſis or propriety of ſpeech; 8. The pathos of ſpeech—A bold attempt in a *North-Briton*, to erect, in the capital of the kingdom, the ſtandard of the true pronunciation of the *Engliſh* language! M.

Entertainment, &c

Memoirs of Col. Digby and Miſs Stanley. A narrative founded on facts In a ſeries of letters. By Mrs Fogerty, authoreſs of the Fatal Connection. 2 vols. 5 s. *Snagg.*

The Rat-trap; dedicated to Lord Mansfield, and addreſſed to Sir John Fielding. By Robert Holloway, Gent. 2 s 6 d *Allen.*

Miſcellaneous pieces, in proſe, by J. and A. L. Aikin 3 s ſewed *Johnſon.*——This volume conſiſts of ten ſhort eſſays; in all of which there are the evident characteriſtics of taſte, ingenuity, and judgement. C.

The hiſtory of Rhedi, the hermit of Mount Ararat. An oriental tale. 3 s. *Cadell*——This tale is written in the figurative ſtyle of oriental compoſition. The narration, though ſometimes unequal, is in general ſupported with an uniform luxuriance of ornament, the ſentiments are virtuous, and the incidents are deſcribed in a lively and affecting manner. In theſe, however, there is not much novelty; and we may diſcover in the work ſome trivial marks of inadvertency. C.

Poetry, &c.

The Phyſicians: A ſatire. With other poems. To which is added, a ſpecimen of an inquiry concerning the mind 1 s 6 d. *Bladon*——In ſome degree laughable. C.

Simplicity; or, Domeſtic poems. 2 s. *Dodſley.*——Three poems, Morning, Noon, and Evening, profeſſedly written to ridicule ſimplicity in poetical compoſitions. C.

The adventures of Telemachus the ſon of Ulyſſes. Book 1. Tranſlated into blank verſe by Mr John Clark. 1 s. 6 d. *Allen.*

The Kentiſh Cricketers; a poem. By a gentleman. Being a reply to a late publication of a parody on the ballad of Chevy Chace, intitled, *Surry Triumphant* [484]. 1 s. *Law, &c.*——The Kentiſhmen having been victorious in a ſecond match, have, in their turn, found a bard to celebrate their wondrous deeds. But whatever ſuperiority the Kentiſhmen may aſſume with reſpect to the *bat*, the Surrymen ſeem to have the beſt claim to the *bays*. M.

Anti-Pantheon; or, Verſes occaſioned on reading a late publication, called, *The Pantheon* [484]. 1 s. *Snagg.*——Nothing. M.

The Triumphs of Britannia. A poem. Humbly inſcribed to George Robert Fitzgerald, Eſq; 2 s. *Snagg*——Under an ironical title, we are here preſented with an unfavourable repreſentation of the character of ſeveral perſons of eminence. C.

E-

EDINBURGH.

Letters containing a plan of education for rural academies. 1 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Drummond.*

A letter to the Hon. Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes, on his Remarks on the Hiſtory of Scotland [311]. Small 8vo 6 d. *Balfour.*

A chronology of the Kings of Scotland from Malcolm III. to George III. 6 d. *Wilſon.*

The Edinburgh Magazine and Review, N° 1 for October 1773. 6 d. *Creech, Elliot, Smellie, &c.*

The preſent conduct of the chieftains and proprietors of lands in the highlands of Scotland, towards their clans and people, conſidered impartially. By a Highlander. 6 d. *Dickſon.*——Charges the chieftains with racking rents, and other oppreſſions.

Informations concerning the province of North Carolina, addreſſed to emigrants from the highlands and weſtern iſles of Scotland. *Knox, Glaſgow, and Elliot, Edinburgh* —— A perſuaſive to emigration, on account of the alledged oppreſſions of the Scottiſh landlords, and the fertility, &c. of North Carolina.

Obſervations and remarks on the collier-law, tending to ſhow, that colliers are not ſlaves, but as free as any other hired ſervants. 6 d *Baxter and Duncan, Glaſgow; Gray, Edinburgh.*

ODE TO THE MUSE.

Occaſioned by the death of the Right Honourable GEORGE LORD LYTTELTON. [447].

By J. TAIT.

Præcipe cantus lugubres, Melpomene. HOR.

PArent of Fancy, Nature's child,
Fair ſource of Smiles and laughing Joy,
Whoſe pleaſing numbers, ſweetly wild,
Diffuſe delights which ne'er can cloy;
Thy mirthful ſtrains the heart can chear,
And dry Misfortune's falling tear.

But ah! thy notes that us'd to pleaſe,
Thy ſprightly lays that warm'd the ſoul,
Thy chearful accents now muſt ceaſe;
And Sorrow's plaintive ſtrains muſt roll.
Affection now muſt ſtring the lyre,
And heart-felt Grief the verſe inſpire.

To HAGLEY-PARK the *Siſter-powers*,
A mournful train, muſt now repair;
There viſit all the ſylvan bowers
Rear'd by their fav'rite poet's care:
And as they wander thro' each grove,
The planter's taſte with tears approve.

For he who oft with *Fancy*'s ſong
The arbour's deepeſt ſhades has charm'd;
The bard whoſe numbers roll'd along
By Rapture's bright effuſions warm'd,
No more ſhall mount on Fancy's wing,
Or boldly ſtrike the ſounding ſtring,

What tho' he taught th' *Hiſtoric* page
To glow with *Learning*'s ſacred flame?
What tho' an half-forgotten age
From him acquires a deathleſs fame?
The joys of *Learning* now are o'er,
And Science warms his breaſt no more.

What tho' he oft with friendly hand,
Was wont neglected Worth to raiſe;
Tho' *Genius* ſmil'd at his command,
And juſtly triumph'd in his praiſe?
His kind protection now muſt end,
And *Genius* droop without a friend.

What tho' at *Virtue's* ſhrine he bow'd,
And ſhar'd each pleaſure ſhe poſſeſt;
Tho' *Friendſhip* all her joys beſtow'd,
And ſweet *Compaſſion* fill'd his breaſt;
Since all theſe virtues could not ſave
From the harſh tyrant of the grave?

Yet Virtue ſcorns the power of Death,
(For Virtue's flame can never die);
Virtue from Fame obtains the wreath;
Virtue exalts the ſoul on high.
Hence LYTTELTON ſhall now receive
The joys which Heaven alone can give.

For with the miſtreſs of his ſoul,
With lovely LUCY *, now he ſtrays,
Where gloomy cares no more controul,
Or check the ardor of his lays:
To her he pours the plaintive ſtrain,
Which once expreſs'd his earthly pain.

There with the friends his heart approv'd,
With THOMSON and with SHENSTONE bleſt,
And Royal FREDERICK, much belov'd,
He taſtes the joys of endleſs reſt;
While Memory points at former years
Where Life's deluſive bliſs appears.—

Tho' thus remov'd from mortal care,
Affection ſtill muſt heave a ſigh;
And *Gratitude* muſt drop a tear,
While the ſad fun'ral paſſes by;
For *Genius*, bending o'er his hearſe,
Demands a tributary verſe.

Haſte then, ye ſiſters-powers of ſong,
Some favourite poet's boſom fire;
Select him from the bliſsful throng,
Who ſtrike with ecſtaſy the lyre:
Let BEATTIE's Muſe, or MASON's, pay
The tribute of a grateful lay.

Then ſhall the bard, whoſe feeble voice
Thus faintly pours the note of praiſe,
With tranſport hear the numbers riſe,
Impell'd by Fancy's powerful blaze;
And thou, ſweet Muſe, at laſt ſhall crown
Thy LYTTELTON with juſt renown.

EDINBURGH, *Sept.* 3. 1773.

* *Vide Monody wrote by Lord Lyttelton on the death of his firſt Lady, in the 2d volume of Dodſley's collection of poems.*

ODE TO INDEPENDENCE.

By the late T. SMOLLET, M. D. *

STROPHE.

THY ſpirit, INDEPENDENCE, let me ſhare!
Lord of the lion-heart and eagle-eye,
Thy ſteps I follow with my boſom bare,
Nor heed the ſtorm that howls along the ſky.
Deep in the frozen regions of the north,
A goddeſs violated brought thee forth,
Immortal liberty, whoſe look ſublime
Hath bleached the tyrant's cheek in every varying clime.
What time the iron hearted Gaul
With frantic Superſtition for his guide,
Armed with the dagger and the pall,
The ſons of Woden to the field defy'd:
The ruthleſs hag, by Weſer's flood,
In Heaven's name urg'd the infernal blow;
And red the ſtream began to flow:
The vanquiſh'd were baptiz'd with blood †!

ANTISTROPHE.

The Saxon prince in horror fled
From altars ſtain'd with human gore;
And Liberty his routed legions led
In ſafety to the bleak Norwegian ſhore.
There in a cave aſleep ſhe lay,
Lull'd by the hoarſe-reſounding main;
When a bold ſavage paſt that way,
Impell'd by Deſtiny, his name Diſdain.
Of ample front the portly chief appear'd:
The hunted bear ſupplied a ſhaggy veſt;
The drifted ſnow hung on his yellow beard;
And his broad ſhoulders brav'd the furious blaſt.
He ſtopt; he gazed; his boſom glow'd,
And deeply felt th' impreſſion of her charms:
He ſeiz'd the advantage Fate allow'd,
And ſtraight compreſs'd her in his vigorous arms.

STROPHE.

The Curlieu ſcreamed; the Tritons blew
Their ſhells to celebrate the raviſh'd rite;
Old Time exulted as he flew:
And Independence ſaw the light.
The light he ſaw in Albion's happy plains,
Were under cover of a flowering thorn,
While Philomel renew'd her warbled ſtrains,
Th' auſpicious fruit of ſtol'n embrace was born.
The mountain Dryads ſeiz'd with joy,
The ſmiling infant to their charge conſign'd;
The Doric Muſe careſs'd the favourite boy;
The hermit Wiſdom ſtor'd his op'ning mind.
As rolling years matur'd his age,
He flouriſh'd bold and ſinewy as his ſire;
While the mild paſſions in his breaſt aſſuage
The fiercer flames of his maternal fire.

ANTISTROPHE.

Accompliſh'd thus, he wing'd his way,
And zealous rov'd from pole to pole,
The rolls of right eternal to diſplay,
And warm with patriot thoughts the aſpiring ſoul.
On deſert iſles * 'twas he that rais'd
Thoſe ſpires that guild th' Adriatic wave,
Where Tyranny beheld amaz'd
Fair Freedom's temple, where he mark'd her grave.
He ſteel'd the blunt Batavian's arms
To burſt the Iberian's double chain ‡;
And cities rear'd, and planted farms,
Won from the ſkirts of Neptune's wide domain.
He, with the gen'rous ruſtics, ſat
On Uri's rocks in cloſe divan ‡;
And wing'd that arrow ſure as fate,
Which aſcertain'd the ſacred rights of man.

STROPHE.

Arabia's ſcorching ſands he croſt ‖,
Where blaſted Nature pants ſupine,
Conductor of her tribes aduſt,
To Freedom's adamantine ſhrine;
And many a Tartar hord forlorn, aghaſt **,
He ſnatch'd from under fell Oppreſſion's wing;
And taught, amidſt the dreary waſte,
The all-chearing wings of Liberty to ſing.
He Virtue finds, like precious ore,
Diffus'd thro' every baſer mould;
Even now he ſtands on Calvi's rocky ſhore,
And turns the droſs of Corſica to gold ††.
He, guardian genius, taught my youth
Pomp's tinſel livery to deſpiſe:
My lips, by him chaſtis'd to truth,
Ne'er paid that homage which the heart denies.

ANTISTROPHE.

Thoſe ſculptur'd halls my feet ſhall never tread,
Where varniſh'd Vice and Vanity combin'd,

* A few copies only of this poem were thrown off at Glaſgow.

† Baptized with blood.] *Charlemagne obliged four thouſand Saxon priſoners to embrace the Chriſtian religion, and immediately after they were baptized ordered their throats to be cut. Their Prince Witikind fled for ſhelter to Gotrick King of Denmark.*

* On deſert iſles.] *Although Venice was built a conſiderable time before the æra here aſſigned for the birth of Independence, the republic had not yet attained to any great degree of power and ſplendor.*

† To burſt the Iberian's double chain.] *The Low Countries were not only oppreſſed by grievous taxations, but likewiſe threatened with the eſtabliſhment of the inquiſition, when the ſeven provinces revolted, and ſhook off the yoke of Spain.*

‡ On Uri's rocks.] *Alluding to the known ſtory of William Tell and his aſſociates, the fathers and founders of the confederacy of the Swiſs cantons.*

‖ Arabia's ſcorching ſands.] *The Arabs, rather than reſign their independency, have often abandoned their habitations, and encountered all the horrors of the deſert.*

** And many a Tartar hord.] *From the tyranny of Jenghis Khan, Timur-Bec, and other caſtern conquerors, whole tribes of Tartars were uſed to fly into the remoter waſtes of Cathay, where no army could follow them.*

†† And turns the droſs of Corſica.] *The noble ſtand made by Paſchal Paoli and his aſſociates againſt the uſurpation of the French King, muſt endear them to all the ſons of liberty and independence.*

To

To dazzle and ſeduce, their banners ſpread;
And forge vile ſhackles for the free-born mind.
Where Inſolence his wrinkled front uprears;
And all the flowers of ſpurious fancy blow;
And Title his ill-woven chaplet wears,
Full often wreath'd around the miſcreant's brow:
Where-ever dimpling Falſehood, pert and vain,
Preſents her cup of ſtale Profeſſion's froth;
And pale Diſeaſe, with all his bloated train,
Torments the ſons of Gluttony and Sloth.

STROPHE.

In Fortune's car behold that minion ride,
With either India's glittering ſpoils oppreſt:
So moves the ſumpter-mule, in harneſs'd pride,
That bears the treaſure which he cannot taſte.
For him let venal bards diſgrace the bay;
And hireling minſtrels wake the tinkling ſtring;
Her ſenſual ſnares let faithleſs Pleaſure lay,
And all her gingling bells fantaſtic Folly ring:
Diſquiet, Doubt, and Dread ſhall intervene;
And Nature, ſtill to all her feelings juſt,
In vengeance hang a damp on every ſcene,
Shook from the baleful pinions of Diſguſt.

ANTISTROPHE.

Nature I'll court in her ſequeſter'd haunts,
By mountain, meadow, ſtreamlet, grove, or cell,
Where the pois'd lark his evening-ditty chaunts,
And Health, and Peace, and Contemplation dwell.
There, Study ſhall with Solitude recline;
And Friendſhip pledge me to his fellow-ſwains;
And Toil and Temperance ſedately twine
The ſlender chord that flutt'ring Life ſuſtains:
And fearleſs Poverty ſhall guard the door;
And Taſte unſpoil'd the frugal table ſpread;
And Induſtry ſupply the humble ſtore;
And Sleep unbrib'd his dews refreſhing ſhed:
White-mantled Innocence, ethereal ſpright,
Shall chaſe far off the goblins of the night;
And Independence o'er the day preſide,
Propitious power! my patron and my pride.

LINES ſaid to be written to a young lady on her deſiring a young gentleman to ceaſe to love her, as ſhe could not now return his affection.

Leave you your power to draw,
And I ſhall have no power to follow you.
SHAKESPEARE.

HArſh command — What! ceaſe to love thee!
Firſt ſhall planets quit their ſphere,
Ere I value ought above thee,
Or think woman half ſo dear.

Firſt the trees ſhall ceaſe to bloſſom,
And the birds forget to ſing;
Death ſhall tear thee from my boſom,
And with thee each earthly thing.

CONSTANCY.

Edinburgh, Oct. 18.

INSCRIPTION on the DUKE of HAMILTON's Monument. [xxxi. 335, 89.]

ALL the reflected dignity that ſhines,
Thro' the long annals of two princely lines,
And all that lib'ral Nature could impart,
To charm the eye, or captivate the heart:
With every genuine mark that could preſage
Intrinſic greatneſs, in maturer age;
A boſom glowing with fair Honour's flame,
A love of Science, and a thirſt of Fame,
Adorn'd the youthful tenant of this tomb,
Torn from his country's hopes; in vernal bloom.
Whoe'er thou art who view'ſt this plaintive ſtone,
If e'er thy ſoul exulted o'er a ſon,
If public fame avowing his deſert
Echo'd the praiſes of thy partial heart;
Tho' all may mourn, 'tis thou alone can'ſt know
The piercing anguiſh of a Parent's woe.

Erected by her Grace Eliſabeth Ducheſs of Hamilton and Argyle, in memory of her ſon George-James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, who died on the 7th day of July, MCCDLXIX. in the 15th year of his age.

An inſcription on Dr SMOLLET's monument near Leghorn [xxxiii. 558.].

Written by Dr Armſtrong, author of the beautiful poem on Health.

Hic oſſa conduntur
Tobiae Smollet, Scoti;
Qui, proſapia generoſa et antiqua natus,
Priſcae virtutis exemplar emicuit;
Aſpectu ingenuo,
Corpore valido,
Pectore animoſo,
Indole apprime benigna,
Et fere ſupra facultates munifica,
Inſignis.
Ingenio feraci, faceto, verſatili,
Omnigenae fere doctrinae mire capaci,
Varia fabularum dulcedine
Vitam moreſque hominum,
Ubertate ſumma ludens, depinxit.
Adverſo, interim, nefas! tali tantoque alumno,
Niſi quo ſatyrae opipare ſupplebat,
Seculo impio, ignavo, fatuo,
Quo muſae vix niſi nothae
Mecaenatulis Britannicis
Fovebantur.
In memoriam
Optimi et amabilis omnino viri,
Permultis amicis deſiderati,
Hoce marmor,
Dilectiſſima ſimul et amantiſſima conjux
L. M.
Sacravit.

From

From the Greek of Profidippus: A dialogue.

The TRAVELLER and a STATUE of OPPORTUNITY.

Tr. "SAY, Image, by what ſculptor's hand
In breathing marble here you ſtand?"
Opp. "By his, whoſe art, to thouſands known,
Bids Jove and Pallas live in ſtone:
But, ſeldom ſeen by human eyes,
I claim the kindred of the ſkies;
By few I'm found, tho' great my fame,
And *Opportunity*'s my name."
Tr. "Say, if the cauſe you may reveal,
Why thus ſupported on a wheel?"
Opp. "The wheel my rapid courſe implies;
Like that with conſtant ſpeed it flies."
Tr. "Wings on your feet!—*Opp.* "I'm prone to ſoar;
Neglected, I return no more."
Tr. "But why behind depriv'd of hair?"
Opp. "Eſcap'd, that none may ſeize me there."
Tr. "Your locks unbound conceal your eyes!"
Opp. "Becauſe I chiefly court diſguiſe."
Tr. "Why coupled with that ſolemn fair,
Of down-caſt mien, and mournful air?"
Opp. "*Repentance*, ſhe (the ſtone replies)
My ſubſtitute behind me flies:
Obſerve, and her you'll ever ſee
Purſue the wretch depriv'd of me;
By her corrected, mortals mourn
For what they've done, and what forborn.
Aſk me no more, for while you ſtay,
I vaniſh unperceiv'd away."

Written extempore on ſeeing the performances in Painting of a young gentleman, who was deaf and dumb from his infancy, and but lately returned from London.

WHen ſovereign Nature meditates to ſhow
A man ſuperior to the world below,
Firm to her plan, and conſtant to her laws,
Something ſhe gives, or ſomething ſhe withdraws,
That marks the genius from the vulgar name,
And gives a title to eternal fame.
HOMER, the father of poetic fire,
Whom all the Muſes with their art inſpire;
OSSIAN, who ſits where Homer ſat alone,
With equal glory on the epic throne;
MILTON, who ſings of heaven in heav'nly ſtrains,
To whom the palm of Paradiſe pertains;
Bereft of ſight, felt the poetic rage,
And, blind themſelves, enlighten every age:
Above the ſons of men they ſit ſublime,
Firſt in the annals of immortal time.
So you, ſecur'd by Nature's kindly pow'r,
From all intruſions on the ſtudious hour,
Shall riſe to rival thoſe illuſtrious names,
Whoſe happy pencil gen'ral honour claims;
Shall vie with Nature in the glorious ſtrife,
Till we miſtake the likeneſs for the life;
Shall be again what Raphael was before,
And wear the laurel which Appelles wore.
Thy works admiring, ages yet to come
Shall wiſh their children to be deaf and dumb.

Leith, Oct. 1. N—— M——.

The ENTAIL. A Fable.

By the Hon. Horace Walpole, Eſq;

IN a fair ſummer's radiant morn,
A butterfly divinely born,
Whoſe lineage dated from the mud
Of Noah's or Deucalion's flood,
Long hov'ring round a perfum'd lawn,
By various guſts of odours drawn,
At laſt eſtabliſh'd his repoſe
On the rich boſom of a roſe.
The palace pleas'd the lordly gueſt:
What inſect own'd a prouder neſt?
The dewy leaves luxurious ſhed
Their balmy odours o'er his head,
And with their ſilken tapeſtry fold
His limbs, enthron'd on central gold;
He thinks the thorns imbattled round
To guard his caſtle's lovely mound,
And all the buſh's wide domain
Subſervient to his fancied reign.
Such ample bleſſings ſwell'd the fly!
Yet in his mind's capacious eye
He roll'd the change of mortal things,
The common fate of flies and kings.
With grief he ſaw how lands and honours
Are apt to ſlide to various owners;
Where Mowbrays dwelt, how grocers dwell,
And how cits buy what barons ſell.
"Great Phœbus, patriarch of my line,
Avert ſuch ſhame from ſons of thine!
To them confirm theſe roofs," he ſaid;
And then he ſwore an oath ſo dread,
The ſtouteſt waſp that wears a ſword
Had trembled to have heard the word!
"If law can rivet down entails,
Theſe manors ne'er ſhall paſs to ſnails.
I ſwear,"—and then he ſmote his ermine—
"Theſe towers were never built for vermin."
A caterpillar grovell'd near,
A ſubtle ſlow conveyancer,
Who ſummon'd, waddles with his quill,
To draw the haughty inſect's will;
None but his heirs muſt own the ſpot,
Begotten, or to be begot:
Each leaf he binds, each bud he ties,
To eggs of eggs of butterflies.
When lo! how Fortune loves to teaſe
Thoſe who would dictate her decrees!
A wanton boy was paſſing by;
The wanton child beheld the fly,
And eager ran to ſeize the prey;
Too impetuous in his play,
Cruſh'd the proud tenant of an hour,
And ſwept away the manſion-flow'r.

This piece was occaſioned by the author being aſked, (after he had finiſhed the little caſtle at Strawberry-hill, and adorned it with the portraits and arms of his anceſtors), if he did not deſign to entail it on his family?

HI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

No accounts of conſequence, concerning the operations of the grand armies, have been received during the courſe of the preſent month. They have not, however, remained inactive. Some detachments of the Ruſſians having again paſſed the Danube, the following are the accounts of their operations.

"*Conſtantinople, Aug.* 23. A corps of 8000 Ruſſians endeavoured to ſurpriſe and take Raghova, a town ſituate on this ſide the Danube, a few leagues from Widdin; but were obliged to retire with the loſs of 4000 men."

"*Hague, Oct.* 24. Prince Gallitzin, envoy-extraordinary from the court of Ruſſia, has received the following letter from Count Romanzow. — The Seraſkier Numan Pacha having reaſſembled the remains of his corps after his defeat near Budgiac-Kainardgi [487.], and having alſo received a reinforcement from Siliſtria, detached from Carafow the Pacha Dgiafer, with 10,000 men, moſtly infantry, with artillery, to ſeize upon Hirſowa; and, in order to cover the enterpriſe, ordered the Pachas Czerkes and Arnaut to make a movement on the ſide of Lt-Gen. Ungern, poſted at Babadagh. The 14th of September Dgiafer appeared under the caſtle of Hirſowa, and attacked the corps under Gen. Suwarrow; who kept him in play till he was joined by a brigade from an iſland on the Danube; on the arrival of which they both fell on the enemy; who, finding himſelf inveloped on both ſides, was forced to retire in great diſorder. He was purſued thirty werſtes, and loſt 2100 men killed, and 200 made priſoners, above half of whom are dangerouſly wounded. Six cannon and one mortar, with a great quantity of proviſions and ammunition, have by this action fallen into our hands."

The following are the accounts of the operations of the Ruſſian fleet in the Archipelago.

"*Conſtantinople, Aug.* 23. Eight Ruſſian men of war and four frigates having burnt Bodroun, they made a deſcent at Stanchio; but the Pacha who commands that place, obliged the Ruſſians to reimbark, after killing a thouſand of them, and carrying off nine pieces of cannon."

"*Smyrna, Sept.* 3. The 16th of laſt month the Ruſſian fleet appeared before Bodroun, bombarded that town and caſtle, half of which they deſtroyed, and burnt a ſhip and a galley in the port, which were juſt finiſhed, and ready to ſail. This expedition coſt the Greeks dear; for the Turks, after the departure of the Ruſſian ſhips, murdered almoſt every one of them in revenge."

"*Conſtantinople, Sept.* 4. The defeat of the Ruſſians in the iſland of Stanchio, is confirmed by the arrival of an expreſs, which hath brought here four ſacks filled with the ſcalps of the Ruſſians who were killed in that enterpriſe."

From the following account it would appear, that the Ruſſians have gained a complete victory in the Crimea.

"*Peterſburg, Oct.* 20. Advices are juſt arrived here from the Crimea, of a very ſignal victory gained by the Ruſſian troops there, over the combined armies of the rebellious Ruſſians, Coſſacks, &c. and the Turks and Tartars, under the command of Dueles Gueray, the ſucceſſor of Crim. Guerey. Chan Dueles was appointed grand commander of all the forces belonging to the Sublime Porte for the re-ſubduing Crim-Tartary to the dominion of the Grand Seignior, and ſailed from Conſtantinople with eighteen ſhips of the third diviſion, and a great number of gallies and ſmaller veſſels, and about 15,000 men on board, a train of artillery, and great quantities of ammunition and ſtores. Having received intelligence, that the rebel army in the Crimea had retired from thence to Oczakow, at the mouth of the Boriſthenes, in Budziack Tartary, the Chan landed all his men at that place, and by a proclamation of great indulgencies and protection from the Sublime Porte, ſoon gained the rebels to his aſſiſtance. Thus conſiderably reinforced, he attacked, and took, almoſt all the ſtrong places which the Ruſſians had poſſeſſed themſelves of, driving them out of the capital city of Bachiſerai to the fort of Jernicale, on the iſthmus of Perekop, where they maintained themſelves againſt the united forces till the beginning of the preſent month; when a reinforcement of 3000 horſe and 7000 foot arriving, the Ruſſians attacked the Chan in their turn, and drove him towards Bachiſerai; before which place both armies came to a general battle, in which the Turks, &c. received a total defeat, having 8000 men killed and wounded, 5000 taken priſoners, with all the cannon, ammu-

nition, tents, &c. The remains of the defeated army fled with the utmoſt precipitation towards Oczakow, and the victorious Ruſſians entered Bachiſerai in triumph; which place they are now fortifying in the ſtrongeſt manner."

Having diſcuſſed what relates to the war with Ruſſia, we proceed to what concerns the interior affairs of the Turkiſh empire.

"*Smyrna, July* 15. The Ottoman miniſtry hath at length taken a firm reſolution to reſtore good order in this city, and to maintain ſecurity and tranquillity for the Europeans who reſide here. The Grand Seignior ſent hither the Koulkayaſi, inveſted with unlimited power. This officer, on Monday laſt, made his public entry into this city. The Janiſſaries, of whom he is Lieutenant-Colonel, at firſt gave him a very indecent reception, and talked to him in a very arrogant tone, implying a revolt. They took arms, and bound themſelves by a ſolemn oath, to ſupport each other mutually; and aſſembled together in every quarter of the city, and reſolved to reſiſt their chief. We every moment expected a general revolt; but the Koulkayaſi conducted himſelf with ſuch wiſdom and reſolution, that by exerting his authority properly, he cauſed all the mutineers to be diſarmed, and return to their duty."

"*Smyrna, July* 20. Seid-Hadgi-Halil-Aga, Kouſbayaſi, continues, by his ſeverity, to re-eſtabliſh good order. The Janiſſaries are returned to their duty. This officer, after making exact inquiries as to the authors of the late tumult, has put them all to death. He cauſed five or ſix rebels to be hanged or ſtrangled every day. He has forbidden all the inhabitants, of whatever nation they are, to appear in public with any kind of arms, and the Turks dare not even go out with hangers. What has chiefly made his authority reſpected is, his lately ordering a Janiſſary to be ſtrangled, who had committed ſome diſorders, tho' he offered him eleven purſes to ſave his life."

"*Conſtantinople, Sept.* 17. By letters from Aleppo we are informed, that the plague had carried off 250,000 of the inhabitants of Bagdad, and 140,000 at Baſſora; that the people of Orfa are again in arms, and have driven out of the town the Mutſelim in the abſence of the Pacha, who is at Hama." *Lond. gaz.*

POLAND.

The new plan of government, and the treaties for the diviſion of this kingdom, have been much agitated by the delegation and the miniſters of the three partitioning powers. The delegation has referred the determination of that affair to the diet. The progreſs made, and the obſtructions that have occurred, will beſt appear from the following articles.

"*Warſaw, Sept.* 15. Laſt Saturday the delegates ſigned the treaty of renunciation to the provinces in favour of the King of Pruſſia. The city of Dantzick is not included in it, the diſcuſſion of that point being poſtponed to another opportunity."

"*Warſaw, Sept.* 15. We are informed by good authority, that the government which is to be introduced into this kingdom, is to be the following. 1. The republic is to keep its full liberty of electing the Poliſh King. 2. The candidates for a King, muſt be Roman-Catholics; 3. Natives of Poland; and, 4. Not the King's ſon, nor grandſon is to offer himſelf a candidate. 5. The chief legiſlative power is to conſiſt of a council, at which the King is to preſide, and to have no more than one, or the caſting vote. 6. Every thing muſt be decided by King and council; and one without the other, is to be nothing at all. 7. The King is to be ſo limited, that he is not able to give a place or penſion, nay even to inveſt any body with the order of the White Eagle, without the majority of that council, (but how theſe members are to be conſtituted, is as yet unknown); and the crown-army is to conſiſt of 30,000 men, the head officers of which are to be foreigners. 8. No one who is in the eccleſiaſtical order is to be a member of that council. And, 9. That Diſſidents have a right to be members thereof."

"*Warſaw, Sept.* 15. The miniſters of the three allied powers had an audience of his Majeſty this day, and preſented him with the plan of the new form of government."

"*Warſaw, Sept.* 22. The delegation has at laſt ſigned the treaties with the three allied powers; but with regard to the future form of government, it is reſolved, that that important affair ſhall be decided by the diet, and not by the delegation."

"*Warſaw,*

"*Warſaw, Sept.* 29. In the ſittings of the diet held laſt Saturday, the treaties with the three powers were at length ſigned by thoſe among the delegates who had heſitated to ſubſcribe them; they having probably altered their mind, on hearing a memorial read, couched in very harſh terms, which had been delivered by the miniſters of the three powers."

Gen. Bibicow, after eſcorting a body of Ruſſian troops to the frontiers of Poland, to reinforce M. Romanzow's army in Moldavia [487.], is returned to Warſaw. The departure of theſe troops gave great pleaſure to the inhabitants, as the Ruſſian ſoldiers always behaved in a more brutal manner than either the Auſtrians or Pruſſians; but according to a letter from Warſaw of Oct. 2. their hopes were blaſted, as 10,000 men had arrived to ſupply their place.

M. de Choiſi, and twenty officers, who ſo bravely defended Cracow [xxxiv. 257.], after ſixteen months confinement at Kiow, have obtained their liberty from the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

"*Warſaw, Oct.* 6. The youngeſt of the King's brothers was conſecrated Biſhop of Plock, in the cathedral of St John, on the 3d inſtant. His Majeſty was preſent at this ceremony, which was performed with great pomp. M. Garampi, the Pope's Nuncio, conſecrated the new Biſhop at the requeſt of the Prince Primate of the kingdom, who declined it, notwithſtanding his being charged with that commiſſion by the Pope."

The following are the accounts concerning the ſuppreſſion of the Jeſuits in Poland.

"*Warſaw, Sept.* 18. The immenſe effects of the Ex-Jeſuits in this kingdom are valued at eighty millions of Poliſh florins, which may be made to produce ſix millions a-year; and what confirms this is, that the college which they had in Poſnania alone brings in 120,000 dollars per ann. Theſe vaſt riches may occaſion further diſputes: for ſeveral families who have from time to time made conſiderable preſents to theſe religious, aſk to have them returned; on the other hand government is deſirous to employ them towards repleniſhing the public treaſury, which has been long very low; but the Pope's brief, on the contrary, orders that theſe effects ſhould be employed *ad pias cauſas*; ſo that how theſe riches are to be diſpoſed of is not yet determined."

"*Warſaw, Oct.* 9. The diet has given the affairs of the Jeſuits into the hands of the delegation, who have appointed a particular commiſſion, of which the King is Preſident, to regulate them."

"*Warſaw, Oct.* 6. We are informed, that the Pope's bull for the ſuppreſſion of the order of the Jeſuits has been notified to them at Lemberg, by the Count Writiſlaw and the official of the town. The college and the church were immediately guarded by ſoldiers, and their effects and archives were ſealed up. They were obliged to quit the college directly, and were not permitted to carry out any thing but their beds. A croud of people ſurrounded the college, and enjoyed the melancholy ſpectacle of ſeeing theſe religious departing from their houſe with tears in their eyes."

The following articles relate to the King of Pruſſia's claims on the cities of Thorn and Dantzick.

"*Berlin, Sept.* 21. The magiſtracy of the city of Thorn have ſent a memorial to the King of Pruſſia by two of their principal burghers, who have juſt arrived here with it. The magiſtracy complain of the inſolent behaviour of the Pruſſian ſoldiery, of the interruption of trade by their means, of the exorbitant taxes raiſed for their ſupport, and of the Pruſſians intermeddling in the civil juriſdiction of the city. His Majeſty has not yet returned an anſwer, but has ordered the deputies to be lodged well, with an appointment of forty crowns per day."

"*Dantzick, Oct.* 2. A petition was ſome time ſince ſent to his Pruſſian Majeſty at Berlin from the merchants and mariners of this city, repreſenting, that his Majeſty's inſpectors had forbidden the lighting of the beacons, to the great danger of all the veſſels which were to enter the harbour; and likewiſe that he levied a tax upon all the ſhips of Dantzick, on their return from their voyage, of twelve ducats each, beſides the common duties. To both theſe grievances they prayed redreſs; and have obtained it: the beacons are lighted, the tax is taken off, and the inſpector himſelf removed."

"*Dantzick, Sept.* 28. As the diſputes between our city and the King of Pruſſia is one of the chief points which put a ſtop to the proceedings of the Poliſh diet, in giving their conſent to the treaties agreed upon between the delegated commiſſion and the miniſters of the three united powers; and as the courts of Peterſburg

and Berlin wiſh to ſee the affairs of Poland ſoon ſettled, as the ſooner they are brought to a concluſion it will be the better; the Empreſs of Ruſſia therefore wrote a letter to our magiſtracy, which was delivered to them the 23d inſtant, wherein ſhe inſiſts, that the affair may be finally determined within a month's time, that no obſtacle may be ſtarted at the Poliſh diet on their account; adding, that the King of Pruſſia has an undoubted right to the port and harbour of Dantzick, as it is ſituate in his dominions; and that they would do wiſely to agree to the terms he has offered them, otherwiſe they will repent of their obſtinacy when it is too late.—The ſame day the Sieur Richard, the Pruſſian agent here, delivered a note to the magiſtrates, wherein the King's terms are repeated again; and he inſiſts, that they allow him 100,000 ducats per ann. or three fifths of the whole revenue; and that whichever of the propoſals they agree to, the harbour muſt remain guarded by Pruſſian ſoldiers, a Pruſſian comptroller muſt ſit in the exciſe-office or toll-chamber, and that all ſhips provided with Pruſſian paſſports are to be duty-free; to all which he demanded a categorical anſwer in a fortnight, as they have no other way left than to agree to one of the propoſals: but we do not as yet hear what the magiſtrates have determined."

Letters from Dantzick of the above date, ſay, "Orders are received here from Berlin, that all the ſoldiers of our garriſon, who were born in his Pruſſian Majeſty's new dominions, or even in the ſuburbs of Dantzick, immediately enter into the Pruſſian ſervice, under pain of being treated as deſerters; and that the magiſtrates muſt anſwer for their conduct if they continue them any longer in their ſervice. This order greatly embarraſſes the magiſtrates, as our whole garriſon is compoſed of men born either in Poliſh Pruſſia or the ſuburbs of the city. In ſhort, it is all over with our once flouriſhing city, and all hope is loſt."

"*Warſaw, Sept.* 28. The Empreſs of Ruſſia hath written to the magiſtrate of Dantzick a letter, in which ſhe engages him to terminate the difference with the King of Pruſſia, by acknowledging the territorial right of that prince over the port, and by making with him an arrangement for the cuſtoms. On the other hand, M. Richard, commiſſary of his Pruſſian Majeſty, hath delivered to Count de Golowkin, a note containing the demands of the King his maſter, [which are nearly the ſame with thoſe formerly mentioned]. M. Richard declared, on delivering the note, that he could not depart from any one of the articles, but that the town muſt accept them purely and ſimply. Count de Gollowkin gave, in quality of mediator, the above-mentioned note to the magiſtrate, and demanded of him a categorical anſwer."

"*Dantzick, Oct.* 12. This once independent and flouriſhing city is now in a ſtate of the moſt miſerable diſtreſs. The age of liberty has paſſed away, and that of the moſt violent arbitrary power has ſucceeded. The inſolent violence and inhumanity of the officers of a certain power in every department, is beyond deſcription. A few people having gathered near the cuſtomhouſe yeſterday, to prevent the puniſhing an inhabitant for ſome ſmall crime, were fired amongſt by a party of Pruſſian ſoldiers, when four were killed, and many ſeverely wounded."

"*Vienna, Oct.* 18. The fate of the city of Dantzick now much engages the attention of this court. A deputation of two merchants of eminence from that city, attended by Count Lorinſko, a Poliſh nobleman from the court of Warſaw, have juſt arrived here, and have intereſted the Emperor ſo much in favour of the oppreſſed city, that he has engaged to uſe his utmoſt endeavours for reſtoring its former rights and privileges."

"*Dantzick, Oct.* 19. It is expected every hour, that the people of this city will riſe in a general body to free themſelves from the oppreſſions which now lie heavy on them. The various accounts which have been circulated over Europe, do not give a recital of half the cruelties and arbitrary proceedings of the Pruſſians; eſpecially in the late monopoly of corn, which is ſeverely felt by all ranks of people, as none of the factors will bring their corn down the river for fear of having it ſeized by the officers."

"*Dantzick, Oct.* 16. His Pruſſian Majeſty has cauſed orders to be iſſued, that no veſſel of what nation ſoever ſhall be ſuffered to carry out of the Viſtula any timber, oak-planks, &c.; and that ſuch veſſels as are now laden with ſuch commodities ſhall be obliged to unlade, and have the full value of their cargoes paid them by his Majeſty's officers at Elbing, whither all ſuch veſſels are to be conduct-

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ed.—There are now on the ſtocks, at the royal yard of Konigſberg, one ſhip of 60, four of 50, and ten from 20 to 40 guns. At the yard of Pillau ſeveral large veſſels are on the ſtocks."

RUSSIA.

"*Peterſburg, Sept.* 10. Yeſterday her Imperial Majeſty, attended by the court, went to hear ſolemn maſs at the fortreſs of Peterſburg, and to offer up her prayers for the ſouls of thoſe killed in battle, which is an annual cuſtom in time of war." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Peterſburg, Sept.* 10. Letters from Moſcow bring an account of a terrible fire, in which two entire ſtreets had been deſtroyed, without the inhabitants having been able to ſave any of the fine edifices in them."

"*Peterſburg, Sept.* 28. M. Pallas, one of the learned who are travelling in this vaſt empire to make diſcoveries in natural hiſtory, has found, near the river Jeni, a maſs of iron naturally ſoft and pliant, and weighing 152 Ruſſian pounds, which he has ſent to the Imperial academy in this city. This maſs, which in its form greatly reſembles a ſponge, is perforated throughout with ſmall holes, filled with little particles of a beautiful poliſh, and an amber colour. It bends eaſily without the help of fire; requires but very little heat to work it, and all ſorts of utenſils may be made of it; but when put in a large fire, to purify a great piece at once, it becomes granulated and brittle, and ceaſes to be eaſily pliable. This iron was found on the top of a mountain covered with wood, at a ſmall diſtance from Mount Renur."

DENMARK.

"*Hague, Oct.* 5. They write from Kiel, that M. de Salderen being arrived there to receive the homage of the inhabitants in the name of the King of Denmark, their new maſter, ſeveral of the principal people deſired to reſign their employments, and the lower claſs abſolutely refuſed to take the oath of fidelity to his Daniſh Majeſty; which obliged M. de Salderen to write to the Governor of Rendſbourg for a larger detachment of his garriſon to force the inhabitants to a compliance."

"*Copenhagen, Oct.* 2. His Daniſh Majeſty has given orders for an exact muſter to be made of all the men fit to bear arms in his dominions, in order to be regiſtered in an office opened for that purpoſe in this city. Every province is likewiſe to have an office in the principal city, or town, from whence a regiſter is to be ſent every year to the capital office. The ſeamen are likewiſe to be regiſtered in the ſame manner, and a certain number always kept in pay."

"*Copenhagen, Sept.* 17. The following ceremony was lately performed in the church of Solum, in the bailiffwick of Bratſberg, which deſerves the notice of every well-policied ſtate in Europe. There lived in the above village a country-man, named *André Rougtved*, who by his knowledge and induſtry has brought to great perfection the culture of grain, and had the generoſity to communicate his method of cultivation to his neighbours. By a benevolence ſtill more uncommon, during the late dearth of proviſions, he refuſed to diſpoſe of what he had in his magazines, though offered a very advanced price, but ſold it to his neighbours at only ſuch a profit as to enable him to carry on his buſineſs. The King hearing of it, and willing to recompenſe ſuch diſintereſtedneſs, ſent to the Bailiff of the place a letter, written by the hand of Prince Frederick, which he ordered to be publicly read; which order the Bailiff obeyed; and accordingly the inhabitants being aſſembled as above on the 1ſt ult. the letter was read, and the farmer was decorated with a medal, with which his Majeſty farther honoured him. After this the Bailiff made a ſpeech, in which he expatiated on the benevolence of this virtuous citizen, and exhorted his hearers to imitate his example."

GERMANY.

The value of the Jeſuits effects in the Hereditary Auſtrian dominions, amounts, it is ſaid, to forty millions of the Empire. How that ſum will be diſpoſed of is uncertain; but it is generally thought it will be appropriated to the uſe of the army.

The bull for aboliſhing that order, by letters from different parts of the Imperial dominions, has occaſioned inſurrections among the lower claſs of people, inſomuch that in ſome places the ſoldiers have been obliged to fire among the rioters; which, inſtead of intimidating, ſerved only to enrage the mob, till more military were called to their aſſiſtance.

"*Francfort, Oct.* 12. The execution of the

the brief for ſuppreſſing the Jeſuits meets with many difficulties in Germany; not ſo much from the matter itſelf, as with reſpect to the manner of carrying it into execution. There is no ſtate in Germany where the biſhops are ſubject to the prince, except that of the Houſe of Auſtria, all other biſhops in Germany being ſovereign princes; and the bull being addreſſed to biſhops alone, great difficulties ariſe as to the juriſdiction aſſumed by any foreign power as to ſpirituals and temporals, which the ſovereign biſhops do not ſeem inclined to give up. All has paſſed quietly in Bavaria, and ſeals have been placed on the Fathers effects."

"*London, Oct.* 8. The reaſons which induced the King of Pruſſia to take the Jeſuits under his protection, ſeem to have taken their riſe from a principle of gratitude. For we are told, that the meaſure of the Empreſs of Germany's ſigning the treaty for the partition of Poland was entirely owing to the Jeſuits. The Empreſs, it ſeems, had her doubts about the juſtice and equity of ſuch an act: ſhe had more than once poſitively and ſolemnly declared, that ſhe never would conſent to it. His Pruſſian Majeſty, knowing her weak ſide, and the influence her confeſſor had over her, applied to the Jeſuits, and promiſed them his protection, and the protection of the Emperor, if they would conquer her ſcruples. The good Fathers, deſirous of ſecuring themſelves an aſylum from the impending ſtorm, accepted the offer, and ſucceeded in their miſſion."

"*Breſlau, Oct.* 7. A few days ago a number of Jeſuits, all natives of Sileſia, paſſed through this city. They came out of the Auſtrian countries, and intend to ſettle in their native place, under the protection of the King of Pruſſia, in hopes of being permitted, not only to live in peace and quietneſs, but alſo to preſerve the habit and rules of their inſtitute."

Moſt people, however, are of opinion, that this politic monarch, by affording the Jeſuits a temporary aſylum, intends to make uſe of them as decoy-birds, to induce others to ſettle in his dominions, till a fit opportunity preſent of plucking them at diſcretion.

"*Berlin, Oct.* 5. The King has conſiderably augmented his army, without creating one new officer, by adding 40 men to each company, which now conſiſts of 210 men, and before only of 170, which make an augmentation of 40 to 50,000 men, and increaſe the Pruſſian forces to the number of 200,000 men, among whom are all the beſt men taken out of the different garriſons, who have been replaced by ſome of the recruits raiſed in Poland. All theſe troops are exerciſed daily to the admiration of all the beholders; the largeſt bodies ſeem to move and fire as if there was but one man. The Pruſſian troops have been long famed for great exactneſs in their exerciſes, but what they were before is nothing in compariſon of what they are now."

"*Leipſick, Sept.* 18. The villages of Purſchwitz, Kleinbautzen, Waſwits, Gleinen, and Kannewits, at about a mile diſtant from Bautſen, are reduced to a moſt deplorable ſtate by the ravages of the field-mice, who have devoured all the productions of the earth. Beſides the above, a ſpecies of frogs, different from thoſe in the marſhes, have cauſed great damage among the hemp; and what is moſt remarkable, none of theſe deſtructive creatures have been met with any where elſe in the margraviate."

United Provinces.

"*Hague, Oct.* 5. The Engliſh and Dutch African companies, who are under the protection of their reſpective ſtates, have agreed to refer the diſcuſſion of their differences on the African coaſt to commiſſaries appointed on both ſides, who are to meet at London. The States-General have had under their conſideration the repreſentations of their deputies with reſpect to the principal points to be negotiated ſince the 28th of July, which they remitted to the Engliſh ambaſſador here. The 7th of laſt month that miniſter referred the States to the different conventions, and particularly to that of the year 1720. About four years ſince he alſo delivered a memorial to their High Mightineſſes, relative to the diſputes between the two powers on that coaſt, and mentioned the reiterated complaints brought by the Engliſh relative to the obſtacles which they met with from their ſubjects on the weſtern coaſt of Africa. He farther repreſented, that the governors of Cabocorſo, belonging to the Engliſh African company, had always complained in their letters to the directors of the company, that the perſons employed by the Dutch company on the ſaid weſtern coaſt, at their eſta-

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bliſhment at St George de la Mina, had thrown obſtacles in their way to hinder the correſpondence with the Portugueſe who traded on that coaſt, to the prejudice of their tobacco-trade, and preventing the natives from an intercourſe with the Engliſh. The object of the commiſſaries will be, to re-eſtabliſh a good underſtanding between the neighbouring natives of the two forts, to fix a communication by land between the Engliſh eſtabliſhments, and to alter the ancient conventions which a ſucceſſion of time and circumſtances have rendered neceſſary, one of which was a treaty entered into by the Dutch and Portugueſe at the Hague, on Aug. 6. 1661, by virtue of which they reſerved to themſelves the trade of that country to the excluſion of all other nations. The Engliſh alſo exhibit other complaints againſt our people, touching their commerce in the Perſian gulf, which are to be taken into conſideration at the ſame time."

Accordingly the Count de Graf Gras, and another nobleman, are arrived at London to ſettle the above differences, and have been introduced to his Majeſty. A full board of trade was held Oct. 29. to take this matter into conſideration: at which Count Wilderen, the Dutch ambaſſador, and the two agents juſt mentioned, attended.

For ſome time paſt there has been great appearance of a war between the Emperor of Morocco and the States-General. Peace, however, ſeems now to be concluded; for M. de Roſſignol, the Dutch conſul, has informed the States-General, that the moſt acceptable preſents to the Emperor would be, a fabre and a ſword with gold hilts, ſet with diamonds and emeralds, and a gold powder-box; which preſent is ordered to be got ready, and which likewiſe is to be accompanied with a conſiderable ſum of money.

FRANCE.

"*London, Oct.* 16. The grand canal which is now carrying forward in France, to join the river Somme with the l'Eſcaut [Scheld], is executed by order of the King, under the direction of the controller-general of the finances. The difference in the levels between thoſe two rivers, and the want of valleys of a ſufficient depth to carry off the waters, at firſt ſeemed to be an unſurmountable difficulty; the Sieur Laurent, however, has undertaken it, and has already executed a part of his project, which is to cut a ſubterranean canal of three leagues in length, the level of which is to join the l'Eſcaut about forty-five feet below its ſource, and that of the Somme fifteen feet below its level. As ſome parts of this ſubterranean canal are two hundred feet deep, pits are to be ſunk at different diſtances, in order to admit light and freſh air to thoſe who navigate it. This canal, when finiſhed, will unite the navigations of Holland, Brabant, Flanders, Hainault, and Artois, to Dunkirk; and on the interior part, thoſe of the Oiſe, the Seine, the Marne, and l'Yonne.

ITALY.

By letters from Rome of Oct. 2. we are informed, that the Pope ſeems to be in ſome fear for his life, as he has taken every precaution at Caſtle Gondolfo, to prevent any attempts that may be made againſt it by hidden enemies. The aliments deſtined for his table are carried hence eſcorted by two cuiraſſiers, and piquets are poſted on all the roads where he is accuſtomed to take an airing.—Since the reduction of the Jeſuits he is likewiſe ſaid to have taken into pay two regiments of foot belonging to the Swiſs canton of Zurich, which are to conſtitute his Holineſs's body-guards.

"*Rome, Sept.* 18. The penalty of excommunication to whoever ſhould conceal any effects belonging to the Jeſuits, has met with the deſired ſucceſs; ſeveral ſums of money, and other things, being daily produced. All the different orders of religious in this city are forbid to hold any correſpondence, directly or indirectly, with the Ex-Jeſuits.

"*Naples, Sept.* 28. Their Sicilian Majeſties returned from the iſland of Procita on Saturday laſt. The day of their Majeſties return to this city an account was brought from Sicily, of a revolution at Palermo; the people having been diſcontented at the high price of proviſions, (ſome eſſential articles of which, at times, were totally wanting), owing to monopolizers; one of whom had loaded two ſhips with cheeſe for Naples, which produced a great ſcarcity of that neceſſary article at Palermo; which ſhips, however, were ſtopped juſt without the harbour, and the cargoes ſold at the market-price to the people, by order of the Prætor Prince Caſſaro; who was ſoon after ſeized with the ſtrangury, and died on the 20th inſtant. This noble-

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man having been attended during his illneſs by the Viceroy's (the Marquis de Fogliani's) ſurgeon, a ſuſpicion aroſe amongſt the rioters, that the Viceroy wiſhed his death; whereupon they proceeded, to the number of about 30,000, to the Viceroy's palace, where the Prince Pietra-Perſia, ſon of the Prince of Buttera, a young Sicilian nobleman about twenty years of age, happened to be with the Viceroy. This young nobleman ſeeing them enter the apartment, reſolutely aſked, What they would have? and, upon being anſwered, The life of the Viceroy, and finding they proceeded to acts of violence, threw his arms round the Viceroy, and in a firm tone demanded, in the name of his family, that they ſhould forbear, ſaying, Spare the life of this innocent old man, or firſt take mine. This ſpirited conduct checked their fury; and they agreed to ſpare the Viceroy's life on his account; but inſiſted that he ſhould inſtantly quit the kingdom; upon which the Prince attended the Viceroy to the water-ſide, where a Genoeſe veſſel was prepared to receive him. Three of the monopolizers goods, furniture, plate, &c. were thrown into the fire, and the rioters, having detected one of their number ſecreting ſome of the effects, immediately put him to death, which was the only life loſt during the tumult. After this the rioters proclaimed the Archbiſhop for their Viceroy. *Lond. gaz.*

ENGLAND.

The King ſet out from Kew on Saturday, Oct. 16. to viſit the royal dock-yard at Deptford; where he arrived at half an hour after nine o'clock, and was met by the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and the Comptroller and Surveyor of the Navy. His Majeſty employed four hours in viewing the ſeveral works carrying on, which he examined with particular attention, and expreſſed the greateſt ſatisfaction.

"*London, Oct.* 21. A few days ago a very ingenious inſtrument was tried at Woolwich, for the more certain and expeditious method of pointing, elevating, and laying pieces of artillery. It is a contrivance of Capt. Jardine's of the royal regiment of artillery. It is very ſimple in its conſtruction, and univerſal in its uſe and application; by which means even the moſt unſkilful gunner may fire any piece of ordnance with exactneſs and expedition."

The 66th regiment, Lord Adam Gordon's, returned to England, about the beginning of October, from Jamaica, where it has been ſtationed nine years. It has been three times recruited ſince it left England; and, private men and officers included, there are only 15 out of 550 that have lived to return to their native country.

On Saturday, Oct. 23. was ſent from Leeds for York-caſtle, one Johnſon, a ſoldier in the 31ſt regiment, charged on his own confeſſion with the murder of his comrade, with a cutlaſs, in a ſloop on the high ſeas, near St Auguſtin in Florida, about two years ago; which fact, he ſaid, his conſcience would not ſuffer him to conceal any longer, nor could he have a ſingle moment's peace of mind either ſleeping or awake, till he had made the above confeſſion, and delivered himſelf up to juſtice, that he might ſuffer for it as the law ſhall direct.

Stephen Sayer and William Lee, Eſqs, the new ſheriffs of London, gave the following inſtructions to all gaol-keepers, bailiffs, and other ſheriffs officers belonging to them, dated, *Guildhall, Sept.* 29. 1773.

"We think it our duty to give you a public charge relative to your conduct in the execution of your offices. The execution of the law is a ſacred truſt repoſed in us by the people, and in you by our appointment: you will therefore remember, that while you execute the law with diligence and firmneſs, you are not to aggravate, by any wilful and unneceſſary ſeverities, the misfortunes of thoſe who are in your hands, eſpecially of poor and indigent debtors. The law, of which you are officers, is a law of mercy, that pities while it puniſhes, and means to ſhield, not to oppreſs the people. No favour or affection, no enmity or intereſt, nor the proper reſpect for the rich, or contempt of the poor, is to divert you from an equal, humane, and faithful diſcharge of your duty.

It has been too much the cuſtom, to neglect attendance on capital executions, which gives occaſion to great indecorum, and even licentiouſneſs in the populace, and ſo enfeebles the civil power, as to make it appear neceſſary to call in the military to its ſupport. We expect and command you, whoſe duty it is, to pay a regular and decent attendance at the place of execution; that ſuch peace, order, and decorum, may be preſerved as

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to make it a ſolemn and ſtriking leſſon to the ſpectators of the dreadful puniſhment awaiting the commiſſion of crimes. We will ourſelves ſet you an example of due attendance, more eſpecially when a reſcue is threatened; for it is our firm purpoſe, to ſupport the laws at the hazard of our lives, and not to ſuffer the civil power to be diſgraced, and the conſtitution wounded, by calling in the dangerous aid of a ſtanding army.

You who execute writs are charged with accepting bribes to delay juſtice, with extorting money from thoſe you arreſt by the terror of indecent and brutal treatment, or of pretended exceptions to their bail; and that you ſubject your priſoners to enormous expences in the lock-up houſes, where they are neceſſitated to go, that they may avoid the horrors of a priſon. Theſe things you muſt know are highly culpable, and they are expreſsly contrary to law; it is therefore our ſtrict injunction to you, that you abſtain from all ſuch practices, nor take or demand, directly or indirectly, more than you are by law intitled to, but that you execute your buſineſs without rigour, exaction, or indecency, to the poor and the friendleſs, as well as to others.

You whoſe province it is to keep the gaols, have it much in your power to mitigate the miſeries of thoſe who are ſo unhappy as to be in your cuſtody, by decent and humane treatment. And this is the more incumbent on you, as the law commits criminals to priſon chiefly for ſafe cuſtody; and the confinement of thoſe who are in execution for debt may ariſe leſs from their faults than from their misfortunes. To extort money from theſe, by the terrors of ſeverity and rigour, is wicked and unwarrantable. Nor have you a right to put even a criminal in irons, unleſs his outrageous behaviour ſhould render them neceſſary to his ſafe cuſtody.

Two of your order have been lately brought to condign puniſhment for crimes committed under the opportunity of their employment. If any thing can aggravate the guilt of ſuch crimes, it is the commiſſion of them by thoſe who, being the immediate ſervants of the law, are more peculiarly bound to reverence its ordinances. We hope the fate of thoſe men will be a warning to you, and that you will abſtain from crimes in the execution of your offices, not only from the fear of that puniſhment which will inevitably overtake it, but from a proper ſenſe of the diſgrace it will bring upon your fraternity.

In general, you underſtand the law as far as reſpects your duty: when you are in doubt, apply to us for information. As we ſhall always be happy in giving every approbation and encouragement to thoſe who faithfully diſcharge their duty, ſo they who are guilty of any abuſe may expect the utmoſt cenſure and puniſhment we are able to inflict."

IRELAND.

"*Dublin Caſtle, Oct.* 12. 1773. This day, the parliament having met, according to the prorogation, Simon Earl of Harcourt, the Lord Lieutenant, went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers; and being ſeated on the throne with the uſual ſolemnity, the Gentleman-Uſher of the Black Rod was ſent with a meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, ſignifying his pleaſure, that they ſhould immediately attend his Excellency in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Excellency made the following ſpeech to both houſes.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

IT is with the higheſt ſatisfaction that I obey his Majeſty's commands to meet you in parliament, and to concur with you in every meaſure that may promote the real intereſt of this kingdom.

His Majeſty, who has made the happineſs of all his people the conſtant object of his wiſhes, and the unvaried rule of his actions, has given it to me in particular charge, to aſſure his faithful ſubjects of Ireland of the continuance of his paternal regard and affection for them; and I am perſuaded that in all your proceedings you will continue to manifeſt that uniform attention to the public good of which his Majeſty's own conduct affords the beſt and moſt illuſtrious example.

As every addition to his Majeſty's royal family adds ſtrength to that happy ſucceſſion, which is the great ſecurity of all that is valuable to us, I have a particular pleaſure in communicating to you the birth of another prince ſince your laſt ſeſſion of parliament.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper officers to lay before you the public accounts and eſtimates, from which you will be fully acquainted with the circumſtances of this country, and may be enabled to form a true judgement of the proviſions neceſ-

ſary to be made for the honourable ſupport of his Majeſty's government. I have his Majeſty's commands to aſk the ſupplies neceſſary for this purpoſe, and I am confident you will grant them in ſuch a manner, as will be leaſt burdenſome to his Majeſty's ſubjects of this kingdom: on my part, you may reſt ſecure that they ſhall be faithfully applied, and frugally adminiſtered.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The laws of your country will naturally preſent themſelves as the firſt and moſt important objects of your conſideration. It is my duty to call your particular attention to ſuch as reſpect the religion and morals, the ſecurity and good order, of the people. It is in vain that laws are made for the puniſhment of offenders, unleſs their morals can be reformed, and their minds impreſſed with principles of virtue.

Your Proteſtant charter-ſchools, the ſeminaries of true religion and induſtry, deſerve your particular conſideration; and your linen-manufacture, the great ſource of wealth to the nation, is an object of the higheſt importance. You will conſider whether any new laws may be wanting to improve, regulate, and extend this moſt beneficial trade, or to ſupport its reputation at foreign markets.

I am firmly perſuaded that we are met together animated with the ſame intentions of maintaining the honour and dignity of his Majeſty's government, and of promoting the good of this kingdom. Your conduct has convinced me, that I ſhall receive from you the fulleſt proofs of your loyalty and attachment to the King, and of your zeal in the public ſervice: Mine, I truſt, will ſhew, that I have nothing more ſincerely at heart than the welfare and proſperity of Ireland."

The ſame day the Houſes of Lords and Commons preſented to the Lord Lieutenant, addreſſes to the King and to his Excellency; — from which we give extracts, viz.

The Lords to the King. "Permit us, with the greateſt gratitude, to expreſs our moſt unfeigned acknowledgements for the continuance of your Majeſty's paternal regard and affection for your faithful ſubjects of this kingdom; and your Majeſty may reſt aſſured, that in all our proceedings we will continue to manifeſt that uniform attention to the public good, of which your Majeſty's conduct affords the beſt and moſt illuſtrious example. — We cannot have a ſtronger aſſurance of your Majeſty's attention to the happineſs and proſperity of this kingdom, than by your gracious appointment of Earl Harcourt to be our chief governor, of whoſe diſtinguiſhed virtues and abilities your Majeſty from your earlieſt years hath had uniform experience."

The Commons to the King. "Your Majeſty has given us a conſpicuous inſtance of your gracious attention to the happineſs and proſperity of Ireland, by ſparing from your councils, and ſending to preſide over us, a chief governor, who, having long had the honour to be placed near your ſacred perſon, and under the influence of your royal example, muſt be particularly acquainted with your Majeſty's benign purpoſes for the happineſs of your people, and to have derived from that great ſource thoſe virtues and talents which are peculiarly adapted to diffuſe and ſecure the bleſſings of good government, and of conſtitutional liberty. — Under the conduct and adminiſtration of a nobleman of the moſt diſtinguiſhed character, whoſe public and private virtues give a luſtre to his high ſtation, we ſhall be peculiarly happy in continuing to manifeſt that uniform attention to the public good, of which your Majeſty's conduct has ſet the moſt illuſtrious example.—Conſcious of the happineſs which we have enjoyed under the beſt of princes, we ſhall cheerfully grant, as far as the preſent ſtate and circumſtances of our country will admit, and in the manner leaſt burthenſome to your Majeſty's ſubjects, the ſupplies neceſſary for the honourable ſupport of your Majeſty's government; convinced, that in properly maintaining the honour and dignity of government, we effectually promote the good of our country."

The Lords to the Lord Lieutenant. "Your Excellency's wiſe and ſeaſonable advice, in directing our attention towards ſuch laws as reſpect the religion and morals, the ſecurity and good order, of the people, cannot fail to animate our endeavours to do every thing on our part to procure ſo deſireable an end; and to take into conſideration what new laws may be neceſſary as well for that purpoſe, as alſo for the extending and improving our linen-manufacture, that great ſource of wealth to this nation."

The Commons to the Lord Lieutenant. "We ſhall carefully conſider the public accounts, and will cheerfully grant the ſupplies

ſupplies neceſſary to ſupport his Majeſty's government with honour, as far as the ſtate and circumſtances of our country will permit, and in the manner that will be moſt eaſy to our fellow-ſubjects of this kingdom; and we confide in your Excellency's wiſdom and juſtice, that thoſe ſupplies will be faithfully applied, and frugally adminiſtered. — We thankfully acknowledge your Excellency's goodneſs, in pointing out the laws of our country as the firſt and moſt important objects of our conſideration, and in directing our attention to ſuch as concern the religion and morals, the ſecurity and good order, of the people. — There cannot be a more convincing proof of your Excellency's regard for the welfare of this kingdom, than your recommending ſo particularly to our conſideration, that principal ſource of our wealth the linen-manufacture; the extenſion of which, and the ſupport whereof at foreign markets, are objects of the higheſt importance to this nation, and at this time call in a peculiar manner for your Excellency's patronage and protection; and your Excellency's recommendation of our charter-ſchools will be an additional incitement to us to promote and encourage thoſe uſeful ſeminaries of true religion and induſtry. We ſhall co-operate with your Excellency, with equal zeal, in maintaining the honour and dignity of the crown, as in promoting the good of this kingdom, ſenſible that thoſe objects equally tend to the happineſs of the people."

SCOTLAND.

The high court of juſticiary appointed the Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Kames to go the weſtern circuit this autumn, the Lords Auchinleck and Coalſton the northern, and the Lords Pitfour and Kennet the ſouthern; — the courts to ſit down, at Inverary, Oct. 1. Glaſgow, Oct. 8. and Stirling, Oct. 14.; at Perth, Sept. 23. Aberdeen, Sept. 30. and Inverneſs, Oct. 8.; and at Air, Sept. 9. Dumfries, Sept. 16. and Jedburgh, Sept. 23.

At Inverary, Lord Kames judge, Angus Macaliſter merchant in Tarbert, was fugitated for non-appearance. He was indicted for forgery and perjury, committed by producing at the cuſtomhouſe of Stranraer a forged vendition of a ſhip, the Mary of Tarbert, his property, bearing, that ſhe was built at Air, with the view of obtaining a certificate of her being Britiſh built, ſo as to be intitled to the bounty given to Britiſh-built veſſels employed in the white-herring fiſhery; and for ſwearing to the truth of this forged vendition. — Alexander Stevenſon, late maſter of the Speedwell of Tarbert, tried for perjury, by ſwearing falſely to the number of ſailors on board his veſſel while employed in the white-herring fiſhery, with a view to be intitled to the bounty provided for the encouragement of that fiſhery, was found guilty, and ſentenced to be impriſoned till the 11th of January next, and on that day to be pilloried at Campbelltown, having a paper on his breaſt, with theſe words wrote on it in large characters, *For endeavouring to defraud the public by perjury.* There is a general rendezvous of the whole ſailors employed in the herring-fiſhery, at Campbelltown, on the 11th of January; that day and that place were therefore choſen, as the moſt proper for publiſhing the crime and the puniſhment among the perſons chiefly intereſted.

At Glaſgow, the Lord Juſtice-Clerk judge, John Stewart founder at Blackfaulds was tried on an indictment for homicide, by wantonly firing a piſtol loaded with powder and wadding into a room among a number of people, which wounded one John Downie in the head in ſuch a manner as to occaſion his death ſoon after. The jury found, that the pannel was guilty of the homicide, that he had no intention to kill Downie, and that his conduct was culpable. The judge, on account of circumſtances, could not give an aſſythment to the neareſt of kin of the deceaſed; and in reſpect of the pannel's having already ſuffered a pretty long impriſonment, his Lordſhip ſentenced him to be only impriſoned for one month from the date of the ſentence, and then to be diſmiſſed. — Chriſtopher Jardyne, and William Mitchell alias Ferguſon, tried on an indictment for four acts of robbery, committed by them jointly in the city of Glaſgow and neighbourhood, and for one act committed by Mitchell near Edinburgh. The jury found them guilty of the different acts of robbery libelled: on which verdict they were ſentenced to be hanged on the 17th of November. — Several perſons were tried for a riot in Paiſley, with a view to raiſe their wages. Five of them were found not guilty: ſeven were found guilty of different degrees of acceſſion to the combination and riots; and were ſentenced

to be imprifoned, three for one month, and four for eight days.— John Allan wright in Pollockfhaws, was indicted for ſeveral acts of houſebreaking and theft; but, on account of ſome informality in his indictment, the diet was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*, and a new warrant of committment granted againſt him.

At Stirling, the Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Kames judges, Bitleſton alias Robertſon, and Robertſon, his wife, were tried, and found guilty, on their own confeſſion, of ſtealing cloth from a bleachfield; and were baniſhed to the plantations for life, and the firſt ſeven years of their ſervice adjudged to the tranſporter.— John Headrick, feuer in Gargunnock, tried for horſe-ſtealing, was found guilty by the jury unanimouſly, but recommended to mercy. He was ſentenced to be hanged at Stirling on the 19th of November.— Jean Robertſon, and her father, mother, and two brothers, lately reſiding at Throughead in Strathblain pariſh, accuſed of being all concerned in the murder of a child brought forth by her, were fugitated for non-appearance.— Thomas Maclachie late carter at Portſburgh, David Balfour and David Anderſon late ſailors in Leith, and James Maclean late reſidenter at Gateſide, Eaſt-Lothian, were indicted for breaking into the houſe of James Allan at Dunmore park, and robbing the ſame of 34 l. 4 s. in caſh, and a quantity of linen cloth. The advocate depute deſerted the diet againſt Balfour, Anderſon, and Maclean; but they were recommitted. Maclachie was found guilty by the jury unanimouſly, and ſentenced to be hanged at Stirling on the 19th of November.— Gentle late carter near Falkirk, indicted for robbing a woman of 7 s. 6 d. whom he had decoyed into his cart on pretence of giving her a ride, petitioned, and was baniſhed to the plantations for fourteen years, and his ſervice for the firſt ſeven years adjudged to the tranſporter.

[The robbery at Dunmore park was thus related. On Monday, Aug. 16. five men came to the farmer's houſe late at night, and begged, as they were ſtrangers, that he would open the door, and ſhow them the way to Stirling. This he had no ſooner done, than the villains knocked him down, went in, and, after beating and abuſing his wife, robbed the houſe. The poor man's neighbours went in purſuit of the robbers, and found them carouſing in a houſe near Falkirk. Three of the robbers were apprehended, and with the landlord and landlady ſent to Stirling priſon.]

At Perth, Lords Auchinleck and Coalſton judges, Alexander Macnaughton, formerly reſidenter in Rotmell, in the pariſh of Dowally, Perthſhire, indicted for the murder of Donald Keir, ſon of William Keir in Rotmell, deceaſed, in March laſt, was found guilty, and ſentenced to be hanged on the 19th of November [332.].— John Ewan in Waterſide of Montroſe, indicted for ſtealing about 21 l. in notes, petitioned, and was baniſhed to the plantations for life, his ſervice for the firſt ſeven years adjudged to the tranſporter.

At Aberdeen, Lord Auchinleck judge, John Oſwald and Alexander Strachan, indicted for petty thefts, petitioned, and were baniſhed to the plantations for life, their ſervice adjudged for ſeven years to the tranſporter.— George Tod reſidenter in Aberdeen, and Eliſabeth Meirn his ſpouſe, were tried for ſundry acts of theft, and for receipting ſtolen goods. The libel was reſtricted to an arbitrary puniſhment. The jury, all in one voice, found the pannels guilty of receipting the ſtolen goods libelled, knowing them to be ſuch, and that they were perſons of bad fame; and they were ſentenced to be baniſhed to the plantations for life, and their ſervice adjudged to the tranſporter for five years.

At Inverneſs, the Lord Coalſton judge, Angus Roy Macdonald, in Strathmaſſey, Badenoch, indicted for theft of cattle, petitioned, and was baniſhed to the plantations for life, his ſervice adjadged for ſeven years.— Alexander Roſs in Balnaguiſich, in Roſekien pariſh, Roſsſhire, Iſabel Roſs, his wife, Chriſtian Roſs, her ſiſter, and Margaret Young, her daughter by a former huſband, were tried on an indictment for ſtealing meal; and the jury, all in one voice, found Chriſtian Roſs guilty of ſtealing meal, and Iſabel Roſs guilty of receipting it, as libelled; and found the libel as to Alexander Roſs and Margaret Young not proven. On which theſe two were diſmiſſed from the bar, and the other two, Iſabel and Chriſtian Roſſes, were baniſhed to the plantations for fourteen years, their ſervice adjudged for four years.

At Air, the court was opened by Lord Kennet; but there was no buſineſs.

At Dumfries, the Lords Pitfour and Kennet judges, Andrew and George Reochs, father and ſon, were indicted for theft,

theft, and receipt of theft; but ſome material witneſſes not having come up, the diet was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*, and they were recommitted.

At Jedburgh, Lord Pitfour judge, Mary Thomſon, indicted for childmurder, petitioned, and was baniſhed to the plantations for life, her ſervice adjudged for three years.

Our emigrations to America [499. xxxiv. 515. 697.] ſtill continue. — On the 22d of June between 7 and 800 people from the Lewis iſlands ſailed thither from Stornoway.

"*Maryburgh, Sept.* 4. Upon the 1ſt of this month, ſailed from this port for America, 425 men, women, and children, all from Croydat, Lochaber, Appin, and Mammore, Fort-William included, viz. Maryburgh. They are the fineſt ſet of fellows in the Highlands. It is allowed they carried at leaſt 6000 l. Sterling in ready caſh with them; ſo that, by this emigration, the country is not only deprived of its men, but likewiſe of its wealth. The extravagant rents exacted by the landlords, is the ſole cauſe given for this ſpirit of emigration, which ſeems to be only in its infancy, as ſeveral of my acquaintances are determined to embrace the firſt opportunity of going to America."

"*Orkney, Oct.* 6. Laſt week ſailed from Stromneſs harbour, for New-York, and other places in North America, three veſſels, with 775 emigrants on board, which had imbarked from the ſhires of Moray, Roſs, Sutherland, and Caithneſs. There are ſeveral people alſo gone from Orkney on board of theſe ſhips. The exceſſive high price of proviſions, eſpecially oat-meal, which has been uncommonly dear for two years paſt, is not the leaſt of many cauſes to be aſſigned for this depopulation; the more ſo when it is taken into conſideration, that the linen-manufactory, in all its departments, has greatly decreaſed; inſomuch that many thouſands who formerly were ſupported by this branch alone, cannot, even by the greateſt application, earn a ſcanty ſubſiſtence."

"*Edinburgh, Oct.* 11. It is with great pleaſure we can inform our readers, that there is now the greateſt reaſon to believe, that ſome effectual meaſures will certainly be taken during the next ſeſſion of parliament, to relieve the drooping and almoſt ruined ſtate of the linen-trade of this kingdom and Ireland. A letter from the Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, as Preſes of the Royal Boroughs, has been tranſmitted to the meeting of the freeholders of every county in Scotland at their Michaelmas head-courts, deſiring them to recommend to their reſpective members to attend to, and ſupport ſuch meaſures as may be propoſed in parliament, for removing the cauſes of ſo great a decay in the linen-trade, which is of the utmoſt conſequence to the whole of the Britiſh dominions. When the above letter was delivered to the freeholders of this ſhire, it was accompanied with a petition from all the linen-dealers and manufacturers in the city of Edinburgh and county of Mid-Lothian to the freeholders, praying them to return their thanks to their repreſentative Sir Alexander Gilmour, for the great pains and active part he had taken already in promoting the paſſing a law to revive ſo valuable a branch of trade, and to deſire the continuance of his endeavours to obtain ſuch new regulations as may effectually attain that end. Both theſe requeſts were unanimouſly agreed to by the meeting; who, after returning their member thanks for his paſt conduct, inſtructed him, as far as may lie in his power, to promote ſuch meaſures as may be propoſed in parliament for re-eſtabliſhing a trade ſo eſſential to the intereſt of Great Britain and Ireland in general, and of their county in particular."

"*Edinburgh, Oct.* 11. The great canal is now completed from the frith of Forth to Kirkintulloch, within ſix miles of Glaſgow, the navigation opened, and perſons actually appointed to attend the locks for the purpoſe of paſſing and repaſſing veſſels. Several cargoes have already been tranſported by that communication, in veſſels of fifty tons burthen, coming directly from Borrowſtounneſs. The great reſervoir is full of water; the canal filled to the depth of ſix feet; every thing anſwering remarkably well, and the work going on with great forwardneſs to the weſt of Kirkintulloch."

"*Edinburgh, Oct.* 9. Mr Cobb, who was employed laſt year [xxxiv. 581.] by the board of Truſtees, for improving our fiſheries, has been again ſent this year to Shetland for the ſame purpoſe, where the new improvements he introduced in the fiſhing were attended with great ſucceſs. The veſſels that obſerved Mr Cobb's method, caught more than double the quantity the other veſſels did, with the ſame number

number of lines. We are informed, Mr Cobb, has ſeveral further improvements to make in the fiſhing upon our coaſt, provided he meets with proper encouragement; which, it is hoped, he will, as this important branch has been hitherto too much neglected by us, while it has been the ſource of immenſe riches to our neighbours the Dutch."

On Wedneſday, Sept. 22. a coal-pit near Culroſs, belonging to Lord Cochran, overflowed with water; by which two men who were in the bottom of the pit unfortunately loſt their lives; one of whom had a wife with ſeven children, and the other a wife with eight. At the time this accident happened his Lordſhip was at the mouth of the pit; and being alarmed by a ſudden noiſe, looked down to ſee what was the matter; when he obſerved the water riſing with the greateſt rapidity, and had ſcarcely time to ſave his life by flight, it having riſen in a few minutes ſix feet above the mouth of the pit, and overflowed a great part of the country adjacent in ſuch a manner as to render travelling impracticable. It is not eaſy to conjecture where ſuch a vaſt quantity of water ſhould have been collected as to fill this pit, which is ſuppoſed to be at leaſt eighty fathom deep. Had the ſea been full, that circumſtance might have been aſſigned as the cauſe of this extraordinary phænomenon, as the pit lies pretty near it; but at the time the accident happened, the ſea was at its loweſt ebb.

"*Orkney, Oct.* 6. On Saturday, June 12. the ferry-boat which plies from the Iſland Walls acroſs the Pentland frith, in her way from Caithneſs, loſt her courſe, and was carried into the North ſea. The gale was ſo high, that it was with great difficulty they could keep their ſmall yawl from being overſet. In this melancholy ſituation they were diſcovered, on Monday the 14th, by a Dutch jagger from Iceland with fiſh, Pictor Pakris maſter, who humanely took the men on board, put them into warm beds, and treated them with all the care in his power. He took their ſmall ſhallop upon deck; and three days afterwards landed them upon the ſouth part of Shetland; giving them money, tobacco, and proviſions ſufficient to carry them home. When he fell in with them they were 55 leagues N. W. from Orkney, and 16 leagues W. S. W. from the Faro iſlands. There were ſix men in the boat, without proviſions, not even water, without a compaſs, or the leaſt knowledge of navigation.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 5. Dr James Ainſlie, phyſician in Kendal, to Miſs Wilſon, co-heireſs of Henry Wilſon, Eſq; of Halgarth, Lancaſhire.

18. John Newal, Eſq; of Barkeoch, to Miſs Roriſon of Ardoch.

28. James Finlay, Eſq; of Waleyford, to Miſs Jenny Macmurray, ſecond daughter of the deceaſed Mr Robert Macmurray writer in Edinburgh.

29 Mr Charles Stewart, miniſter of Cramond, to Miſs Mary Erſkine, daughter of Dr John Erſkine, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh.

"*Peterſburg, Oct.* 12. On Sunday laſt, the day appointed for the celebration of the nuptials of their Imperial Highneſſes [500], the four firſt claſſes of the nobility aſſembled in the Catan church, and the ſtreets were lined by the guards, &c. About noon the proceſſion ſet out from the Winter palace. Her Imperial Majeſty and their Imperial Highneſſes were in a ſtate coach. In the centre of the church was placed a throne for the Empreſs, on the right hand of which was a gallery for their Imperial Highneſſes the Great Duke and Ducheſs, their Serene Highneſſes the Landgravine, and the Princeſſes her daughters; and on the left a gallery for the foreign miniſters; the reſt of the church was filled with the four firſt claſſes of the nobility. The Archbiſhop of Peterſburg performed the marriage-ceremony, during great part of which the eldeſt Prince of Holſtein held a crown over the head of the Great Duke, as did the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt over that of the Great Ducheſs. After the ceremony a ſermon was preached by the Archbiſhop, and the concluſion of the whole was announced by a running fire of the muſketry, when the proceſſion returned. On the Empreſs's return to the palace, her Imperial Majeſty received compliments of congratulation from the nobility and foreign miniſters, and afterwards dined in public on the throne, with their Imperial Highneſſes, the Landgravine, the Princeſſes, the Prince of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, and the two Princes of Holſtein. Tables were ſpread in the adjoining apartments for the four firſt claſſes of the nobility. A ball in the evening concluded the firſt day's feſtivity. The next morning their Imperial Highneſſes received the compliments of the nobility and foreign miniſters, and in the evening there was a ball and ſupper at court." *Lond. gaz.*

BIRTHS.

Oct. 5. The Ducheſs of Marlborough, of a daughter.

9. At London, the lady of Lord Granard, of a daughter.

15. At Chittonhall, Mid-Lothian, Mrs Gibſon-Wright of Chittonhall, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

July 8. In Jamaica, Benjamin Hume, Esq; aged 92.

Aug. 10. At Cape-Fare, in North Carolina, Capt. John Crosse of the Tamar, son of William Crosse, Esq; sheriff-depute of Lanerkshire.

Sept. — In Jamaica, James Maitland, Esq; planter.

Oct. 1. At Deptford, Mrs Rabecca Widmere, aged 115.

2. At London, Charles Howard, son of the late Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.

2. At Dublin, Lt-Col. Hawke, of the 62d reg. of foot, second son of Adm. Hawke.

9. At Glasgow, Thomas Peters, Esq; of Crosbasket.

Mr Ker, minister at Turriff.

16. At Chesterfield, Derbyshire, Andrew Eckstain, butcher, aged 107.

17. Mr James Russel, surgeon, professor of natural philosophy in the university of Edinburgh.

18. At Lynader, in Caithness, Patrick Calder of Lynader, Esq;

22. At Invernethy, in Strathern, Mr John Ross writer in Edinburgh.

24. At Eltham, in Kent, Sir Charles Hudson, Bt, commander of the Talbot East-Indiaman.

25. At Clapham, near London, Mrs Alexander, spouse to William Alexander, Esq; merchant in Edinburgh.

26. Mr William Billet, one of the ministers of Dundee.

28. At Queensferry, Robert Ramsay of Blackcraig, Esq; Advocate.

28. At Edinburgh, Archibald Murray of Murrayfield, Esq; late one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh.

29. At Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Hamilton, relict of William Miller, Esq; of Glentie.

— At Blackness, in a very advanced age, Sir Alexander Dalmahoy, Bt.

30. At London, aged 60, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Kt, Alderman of Bridge Ward Without, and Father of the city, also one of its representatives in the present parliament.

P. S. Nov. 2. At Dundee, aged 79, Mr John Glass, minister of the Congregational church at that place. This gentleman was first a minister of the church of Scotland, and settled minister of the parish of Tealing. But having entertained, and propagated, some opinions, concerning church government, inconsistent with those of the church of Scotland, particularly, that a congregation was the highest court in the church, and that presbyteries, synods, and general assemblies, had no foundation in scripture, he was deposed from the office of the holy ministry about the year 1729. He thereupon began in this country a new religious profession, called from him *Glassites*, or more properly *Congregationalists*; of whom there are several societies in different places. They hold, that human learning is not a necessary qualification for a minister.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleased,

Sept. 30. by his warrant, bearing date, Aug. 18. 1773, to declare his pleasure, That the Captain-Lieutenants in the royal regiment of Artillery and corps of Engineers, shall take rank in the army, as well as in their respective corps, as Captains of Foot, from May 25. 1772 [xxxiv. 334], in the same manner as Captain-Lieutenants in the Infantry and Cavalry.

["*Erratum in the London gazette of May* 26. 1772. In the date of an advertisement from the war-office, respecting the promotion of Captain-Lieutenants to the rank of Captains, for the *26th* of May 1772, read the *25th*." *Lond. Gaz. July* 20. 1773.]

Oct. 19 to appoint John Strange, Esq; to be his Majesty's Resident at the Republic of Venice.

20. to confer the honour of Knighthood on Edward Hughes, Esq; commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels to be employed in the East Indies.

From other papers.

Frederick Bull, Esq; Lord Mayor of London.— The candidates for this high office, and the numbers at the close of the poll, Nov. 6. were as follows. For Ald. Wilkes, 1683; Bull, 1649; Sawbridge, 1177; Oliver, 1093. In the court of Aldermen, Mr Bull was chosen by the casting vote of the Lord Mayor.

This election, like most contested elections, was productive of much public altercation. Mr Sawbridge began by charging Mr Wilkes with diabolically wishing to depreciate the *honest* in the estimation of the *worthy*, and employing his whole time in traducing the servants of the public in letters and paragraphs. Mr Wilkes, on the other hand, publicly avowed, that he had written many things in the papers attacking the public conduct of Mr Sawbridge, and condemning him as a betrayer of the common cause of liberty, and of the confidence reposed in him by his worthy fellow citizens; but nenever penned a line respecting him as a private person.

The next charge of consequence was in an address to Messr. Sawbridge and Oliver, as candidates for the high office of the first magistrate of the metropolis, yet employing, as chairman to sign their printed letters to the livery, Mr Michael Lovell, who is known to have

have been, not a year ago, without the leaſt effort in vindication of his honour, at noon-day, caned in this city, in one of its moſt frequented ſtreets, in Cheapſide, by Charles Crawford, Eſq; than which a greater inſult to the metropolis could not have been offered.

To this Mr Lovell anſwered, "A plain tale ſhall put him down: the ſtory of Mr Crawford is ſhort and ſimple. It is well known to be uſual, among the Weſt-India merchants, to have the children of their correſpondents conſigned to their care. Mr Charles Crawford was one of thoſe under our care. When ſome of theſe young Weſt Indians firſt advance towards manhood, they are frequently leſs diſcreet, and more expenſive, than thoſe born in colder climates. Mr Crawford is a young Weſt-Indian, whoſe father we offended by our indulgence to the ſon, whilſt the ſon was offended for our following his father's directions, who neither would, nor indeed could, afford to gratify his ſon's deſires. This young gentleman is now at Cambridge; and it is true, that he was ſo angry with me laſt ſummer, that he did offer in the ſtreet to ſtrike me, and I bore his imprudent anger very patiently, as I dare ſay any other merchant would have done for the ſame reaſon. Is this (continues he) a matter that would affect the honour of any gentleman in England?"—In the beginning of this anſwer, Mr Wilkes is charged with being the author; and, in the concluſion, with forgetting obligations, wanting honeſty, robbing the Foundling-Hoſpital, defrauding orphans, burning a bond, &c.

So far as reſpected Mr Crawford, in the charge againſt Lovell, that gentleman affirms, that every thing Mr Wilkes has ſaid is ſtrictly true. "In my paſſion, (ſays he), I made uſe of the word *raſcal*: I now retract from the expreſſion; it was ſaid in haſte. I maintain, however, even now, that Mr Lovell is a villain, and that he is a coward."—"To the other charges, ſays Mr Wilkes, I anſwer, in direct terms, he LIES. The expreſſion is harſh, but neither of the facts [burning a bond to Sylva, and denying his ſignature to Bodens] ever had exiſtence. Do not think me, Sir, in an unjuſtifiable paſſion. I have learnt to be *angry, and ſin not*. I ſcreen myſelf under a great authority. I copy the modeſt words of a meek prelate of our church. I beg the Rev. Mr Horne to tranſlate the two Latin words at the end, for the benefit of Mr Michael Lovell, to whom I apply them. The paſſage concludes the preface to the Biſhop's edition of Pope: "To all and every one of theſe, and their abettors, I give the LIE in form, and in the words of honeſt Father Valerian, *Mentiris, impudentiſſime.*"

In reply, Mr Lovell ſays, "I aſſert that Mr Wilkes is a mercenary impoſtor, who has never miſſed an opportunity of private or *public* fraud, whenever he has been truſted. Out of a great heap of inſtances, I have ſelected only ſome few; and I ſay, that he felonioufly deſtroyed his bond to Sylva; and diſavowed his own ſignature to the bond of Capt Boden's; and defrauded the French jewellers to a very large amount. I affirm, that he embezzled the money of two *public* truſts, the foundling-hoſpital and Buckinghamſhire militia; and that whilſt he pretended to be an uncorrupted and incorruptible patriot, he received a ſilencing penſion from the late miniſtry, of upwards of 1000 l. a-year. I ſay, that in the ſame year in which we gave him 1000 l. for his own private expences, whilſt we took care to diſcharge all public expences, of elections, &c. he pocketed the 4000 l. recovered from Lord Halifax, and would not permit them to be employed in the diſcharge of his debts, which we were then ſtruggling very hard to accompliſh, to the amount of upwards of 20,000 l. I add moreover, that he was at the ſame time guilty of the baſeſt and moſt ungrateful fraud towards his generous benefactors, by foiſting into the liſt of his debts the names of creditors who never exiſted;" — and concludes with giving the names of the perſons by whom every article of his charge will be vouched authentically.

The above ſpecimen of the controverſy between the city-patriots, may ſuffice to ſhew the *importance* of it to the public.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for October 1773.

Within the city	Males 22, Fem. 11	33		
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 19, Fem. 25	44		77. Decr. 9.

Age.			No	Between	Diſeases.	No
Under		2	30		Aged	6
2	&	5	7		Aſthma	1
5	&	10	4		Bowelhive	6
10	&	20	5		Chincough	5
20	&	30	4		Conſumption	15
30	&	40	6		Fever	10
40	&	50	3		Meaſles	11
50	&	60	7		Small pox	9
60	&	70	6		Stillborn	3
70	&	80	3		Suddenly	1
80	&	90	2		Teething	10
90	&	100	0			

Edinburgh, Nov. 19. 1773. Oat-meal, 1s. Bear-meal, 8d. 2f. Peaſe-meal, 8 d. 2f.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Nov. 12. 1773.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	21 s. 0 d.	20 s. 0 d.	19 s. 6 d.
Bear,	17 s. 6 d.	16 s. 6 d.	15 s. 2 d.
Oats,	13 s. 2 d.	12 s. 6 d.	10 s. 0 d.
Peaſe,	13 s. 0 d.	12 s. 0 d.	11 s. 6 d.